

GREATEST LOVE OF ALL: HISTORY'S TOP 10 COUPLES



# HISTORY

## REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE  
ISSUE 9 // NOVEMBER 2014 // £3.99

### WWI: BATTLE OF YPRES



### CLEOPATRA

The most famous woman in history

**PLUS**

JOSHUA SLOCUM

**LORD LUCAN**

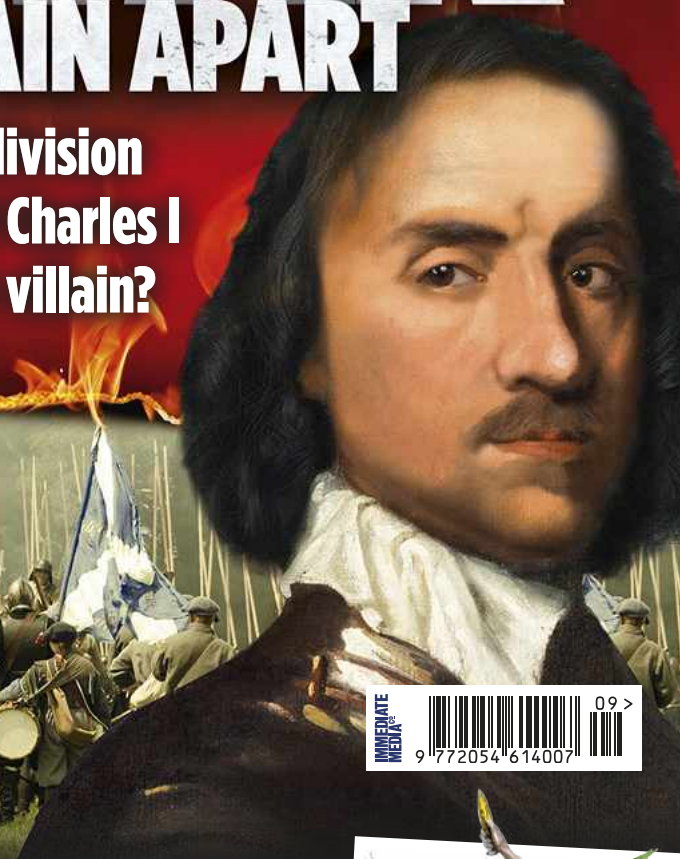
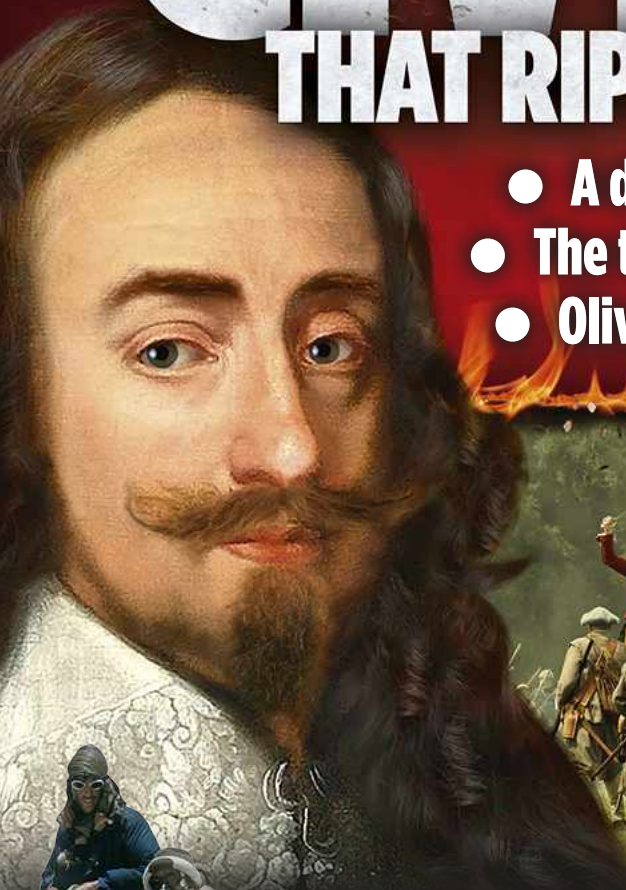
NED KELLY

**Q&A**

# THE CIVIL WAR

## THAT RIPPED BRITAIN APART

- A decade of terror and division
- The trial and execution of Charles I
- Oliver Cromwell: hero or villain?



### ON TOP OF THE WORLD!

Conquering Everest

### MOZART

The life and death of a musical genius

### AZTEC RITUALS

How many people were sacrificed to the gods?

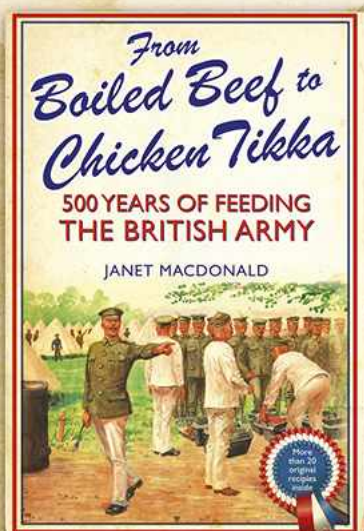




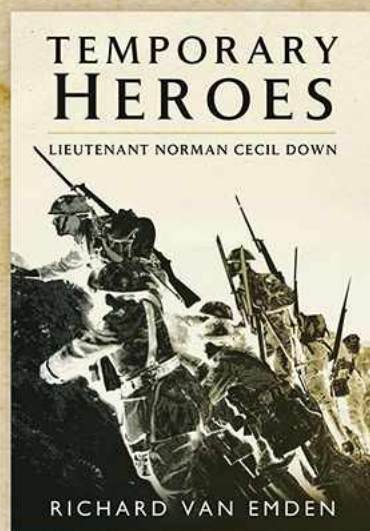


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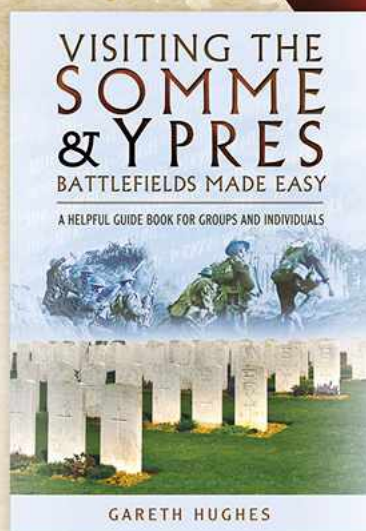
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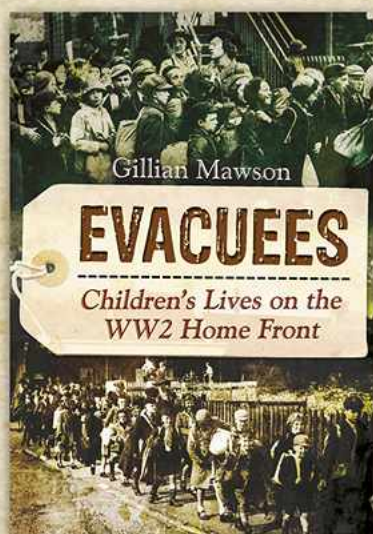
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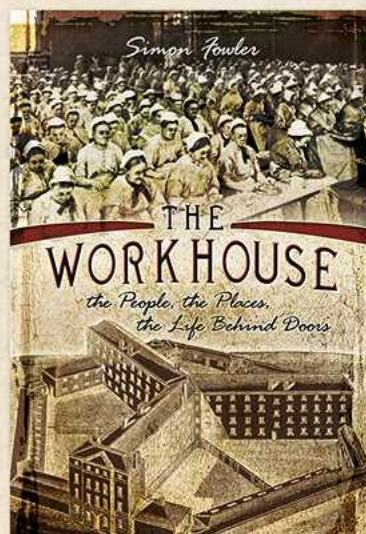
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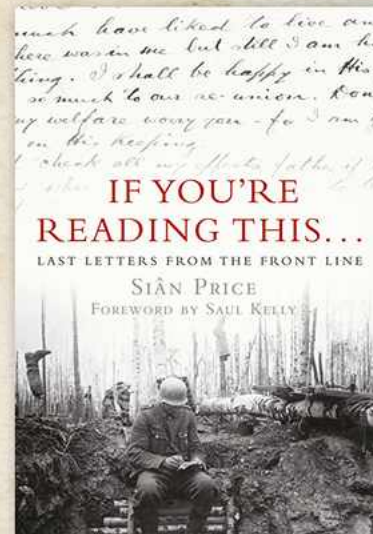
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# Welcome



Civil wars are often romanticised – the American Civil War, for example, is sometimes played out as a righteous victory for humanity against the evil of slavery, for example. Yet our own **civil war offers little to celebrate.**

A decade of fighting pitted brother against brother, and saw thousands die – but for what? Neither **republican nor monarchist** can find much joy in the outcome. So what really happened? And, more to the point? Why? We unravel the truth behind this complex series of events from page 28.

On a more celebratory note, this issue honours some of humankind's truly great adventures. The rarely told story of Joshua Slocum, **the first man to sail solo around the world** (p64), is an extraordinary tale, as is that of **Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay's** triumphant 1953 conquering of Mount Everest (p51).

This issue also includes the stories behind two giants of their times. To begin, arguably the most famous woman in history, **Cleopatra** (p83) was prepared to do anything to claim her throne – including **the murder of her siblings.**



And murder is also the subject of our feature about **Mozart** (p72), perhaps the greatest composer ever. But was he **killed by a jealous rival**, as the Oscar-winning movie *Amadeus* would have us believe?

I do hope you enjoy the issue – and **be sure to write in to tell us what you think!**

*Paul*

**Paul McGuinness**  
Editor

**Don't miss our December issue, on sale 13 November**

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## THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

**44**

Weight in kilograms of Australian outlaw Ned Kelly's homemade iron armour. See page 25.

**\$1.80**

The amount of money Joshua Slocum had in his pocket in 1895, when he set off to sail solo around the world. See page 66.

**3**

Number of stories completed on the Tower of Pisa when the foundations first shifted. See page 61.

## ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...





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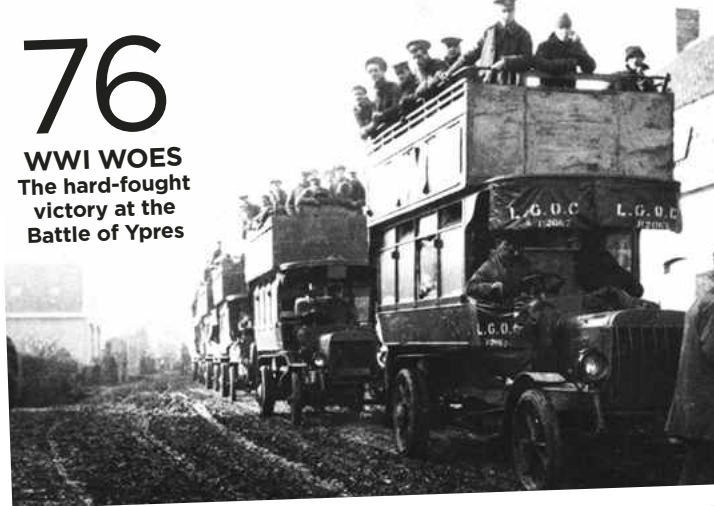
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NOVEMBER 2014

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**CHRISTMAS SPECIAL**  
**SUBSCRIPTION OFFER!**

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ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (WITH IBG) XI



# COMBAT

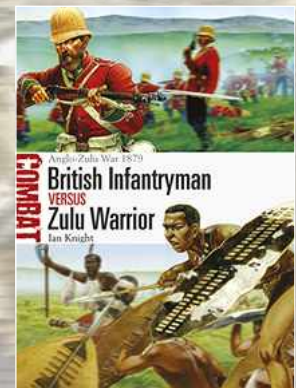
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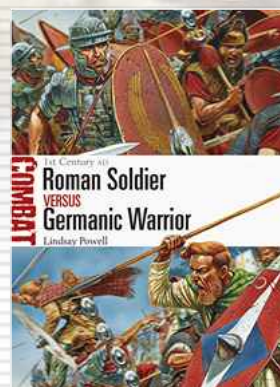
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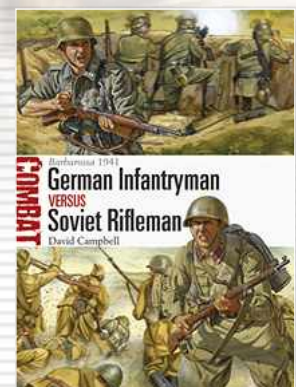
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I very much enjoyed your article about Rorke's Drift ('Battlefield', October 2014) as, like many others who first saw the film *Zulu* on a wet Bank Holiday afternoon, I have long been fascinated by the battle. I think it is important to record, however, that Colour Sergeant Bourne was not the only

portrayed on screen – albeit in a splendid performance by James Booth – as a malingering malcontent, always on the scrounge for brandy. Reportedly, Hook's daughter was so outraged, that she walked out of the film's premiere.

defender of the mission station to be the subject of artistic licence in the film.

Private Henry Hook was an exemplary soldier, lay preacher and teetotaler. His family were therefore shocked to see him

Hook ended up working as an attendant at the British Museum, where he would often discuss Rorke's Drift with visitors who spotted the Victoria Cross ribbon on his tunic.

**Paul George, Cornwall**

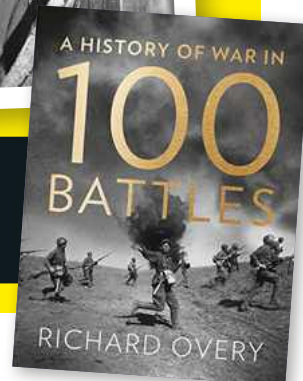



**Julian Humphrys** looks at the defence of the mission station at **Rorke's Drift** during the Anglo-Zulu War - one of the most celebrated incidents in British military history



**James Booth as the shirking version of Henry Hook**

**Paul George wins *A History of War in 100 Battles* by Richard Overy. Published by William Collins, worth £25. The warfare of the last few millennia is distilled into just 100 momentous clashes in this hardback, from early skirmishes to modern combat.**



 Another excellent issue, I love history and *History Revealed* explains it so interestingly. My favourite part of this issue was the Elizabeth cover story, it was so fascinating to read and so informative. I look forward to your next issue! Thank you  
Leanne Thorpe

I am always interested to read the 'Time Capsule' section in an issue of *History Revealed*. I noticed

that on your list of significant historical dates in the September issue, the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States were rightfully pointed out. However, a significant event that took place on that date in a previous year was omitted.

In Chile on 11 September 1973, the country's military overthrew the democratically elected Marxist President Salvador Allende. The Presidential Palace

was bombed and strafed with Allende inside, who shortly after took his own life with a rifle given to him by Fidel Castro. The initial planning of the coup and its execution took place with the full knowledge of the United States CIA and President Richard Nixon. The military government formed shortly after the coup led to mass detentions, disappearances and torture, which were inflicted on opponents of the regime.

So overall, it could be said that while the US lost many lives on

11 September 2001, 28 years earlier  
the Chileans lost their democracy.  
**Zachary Barker, Bristol**

With so many huge events to consider, it can be a hard job to whittle down the list for this page. But one thing's for sure – we will have plenty to feature in the future.

 @HistoryRevMag You mention Hitler being vegetarian but not that Chaplin was also vegetarian. Do you have something against Hitler?  
@DavieKris



Google is founded by PhD students  
Larry Page and Sergey Brin.

**11 SEPTEMBER 2001  
TERRORIST ATTACKS**

Almost 3,000 people die when planes strike the World Trade Center buildings.

## AND FINALLY.

The change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar

Banning alcohol was the worst thing the US government could have done ('Reel Story: Al Capone', October 2014). It created a niche market for gangsters



and bootleggers, and it was a lucrative market they were only too happy to fill. If the ban wasn't brought in, the rise of gangsters like Al Capone may not have happened, or at least would have been curtailed. As he and his men supplied the speakeasies of Chicago, Capone became more of a hero than a villain to the general populous, which made his eventual prosecution so hard.

**Gabby Cancellor, via email**

Loved the article on Alan Turing in @HistoryRevMag who I'm a big fan of and Amelia Earhart who I didn't know much about. @PipzJay

## THE SILVER GOES TO...

Regarding the article about runners-up ('Top 10', October 2014), my favourites are:

Stirling Moss, arguably England's greatest racing driver, and who never managed better than second place in the F1 Drivers' Championship.

Jimmy White, probably the best snooker player never to have won the Snooker World Championship, having been runner-up six times.

**Barrie Vinten, Warwickshire**

### Editor replies:

Jimmy White was actually on our long list of runners-up, along with Jack Nicklaus, who came second in 19 major golf tournaments.

Love the mag and will be a regular reader now. The ancient world with the Wild West is right up my street. Alan Butcher



## BALLOON BOTHER

I read the short piece on the Gordon Bennett race of 1908 ('Snapshots', October 2014).

It is obvious to anyone with a knowledge of balloons that these are gas balloons. There is no "hot air", as you said, involved.

Hot-air balloons have a large open mouth used to shoot a large flame to heat the air in the balloon. That would cause a deadly explosion in a gas balloon. Hot-air balloonists could not come close to the distances achieved by gas balloons in 1908.

**Mary Staley, via email**

### Editor replies:

Well, the balloons may not have

been filled with hot air, but it seems we were! Thanks for pointing out the error, Mary.

It's very exciting to be followed by @HistoryRevMag. They are my favourite historical read; fun and informative. @WWFun

## CROSSWORD N° 6 WINNERS

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 6 are:  
**Jonathan Hextall**, Lincolnshire  
**Clive Goodall**, Middlesex  
**Nicola Fowler**, Manchester  
 Well done! You have each won a copy of **War in the Crimea**, worth £19.99.  
 Test your wits against this month's crossword on page 96.

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Bringing the past to life

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# TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



## SNAPSHOT

# 1929 WITCHES' BREW

Enjoying afternoon tea in the Norfolk air are four Sisters of the Hospital of Holy and Undivided Trinity, garbed in traditional Jacobean dress.

The Earl of Northampton, Henry Howard, built this almshouse, as well as two others in England, in the early 17th century to provide shelter and support for 12 women from the local parish of Castle Rising. Sisters still attend prayers and services in black, witch-like hats and gowns with Howard's insignia emblazoned on them.









**SNAPSHOT**

# 1963 **SHE LOVES YOU**

What would it have been like to see The Beatles play live? This is a question many music lovers who never got the chance often ask themselves. But the reality is that it was near impossible to hear the Liverpudlian Fab Four at all over the frenzied, ear-piercing screams emanating from the audience.

In 1963, Beatlemania swept the nation, with the chart-topping successes of their first LP *Please Please Me* and single *She Loves You*. Over 5,000 fans queued – some of them for two nights – to get one of the 2,500 tickets for this gig at Manchester's ABC Cinema.











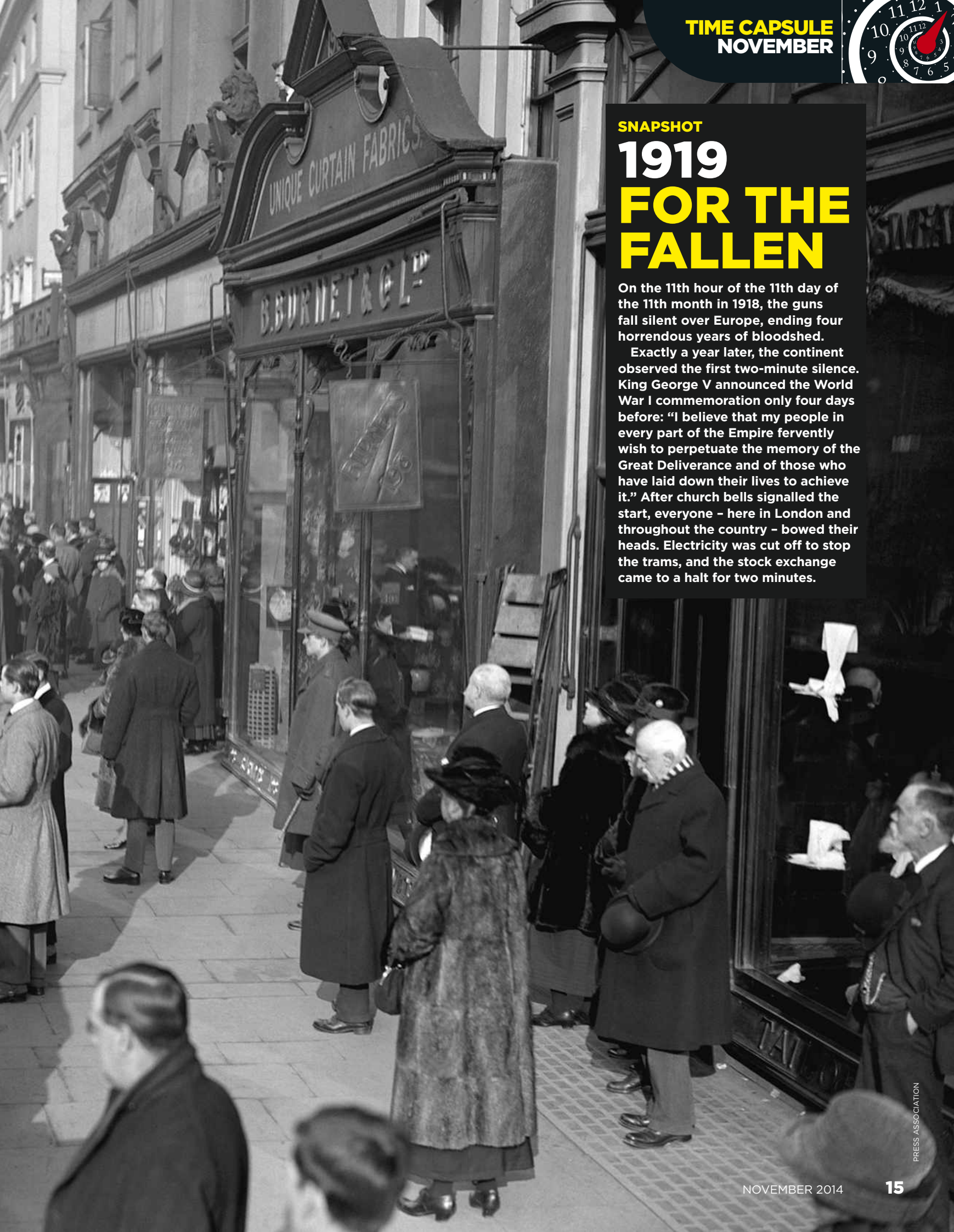


## SNAPSHOT

# 1919 FOR THE FALLEN

On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918, the guns fall silent over Europe, ending four horrendous years of bloodshed.

Exactly a year later, the continent observed the first two-minute silence. King George V announced the World War I commemoration only four days before: "I believe that my people in every part of the Empire fervently wish to perpetuate the memory of the Great Deliverance and of those who have laid down their lives to achieve it." After church bells signalled the start, everyone - here in London and throughout the country - bowed their heads. Electricity was cut off to stop the trams, and the stock exchange came to a halt for two minutes.







## "I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **November**



### HOW ABOUT THEM APPLES? 1307 AIMING HIGH

Whether William Tell actually existed is debatable, but the legend of the Swiss folk hero has endured for centuries. The mighty hunter, and **expert marksman**, was arrested (supposedly) on 18 November 1307 for defying the rule of the powerful Austrians taking over his land. Gessler, an Austrian noble, devised a cruel punishment: he threatened to execute both Tell and his son, but he would let them go free if Tell managed to **shoot an apple off his son's head**. Although Tell split the apple with his first bolt, he was re-arrested. He had taken out a second bolt in order to kill Gessler, so was quickly bound. He soon escaped captivity and did indeed assassinate the Austrian with the second bolt. **Tell's defiance inspired the Swiss** to rise up against Austria and he continues to be a hero in Switzerland today, immortalised in plays and an opera.

### FEATHERED FRIENDS 1959 JAILBIRD

While serving life for murder, Robert Stroud's **42-year stint in solitary** confinement ended on 23 November 1959. While at Leavenworth prison, Kansas, he became known as 'Birdman' as he cared for injured birds found in the prison yard and **published two books of ornithology**. When he was transferred to Alcatraz in 1942, he couldn't take his birds with him, but his story was enough to inspire John Frankenheimer to make his 1962 film, *Birdman of Alcatraz*.

### A NOVEL GIFT

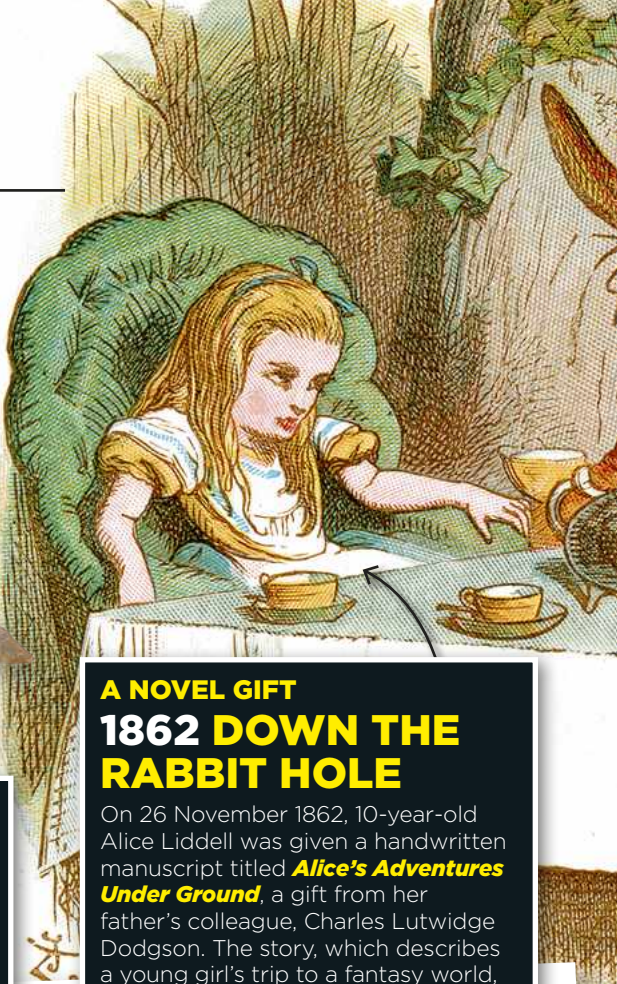
### 1862 DOWN THE RABBIT HOLE

On 26 November 1862, 10-year-old Alice Liddell was given a handwritten manuscript titled *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*, a gift from her father's colleague, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. The story, which describes a young girl's trip to a fantasy world, was published under Dodgson's nom de plume, Lewis Carroll, and was soon a hit for children around the world.

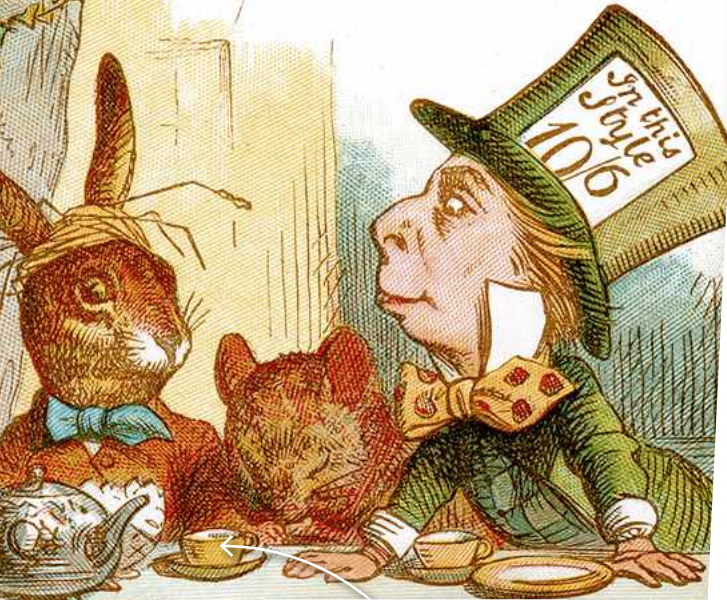
### GIVE ME A...

### 1898 RAH RAH! MINNESOTA!

The Golden Gophers, the University of Minnesota American Football team, were on a **losing streak** when a fan did something no one had ever done before. During a home game on a cold November day, student Johnny Campbell stood up and led the crowd in a chant. His cheer "**Rah, rah, rah! Ski-u-mah, Hoorah! Hoorah! Varsity! Varsity! Varsity, Minn-e-so-ta!**" marked the beginning of cheerleading. And it worked - Minnesota won the game 17-6.







### BIRTH OF ALICE

Dodgson told Alice Liddell his stories during a rowing trip. She loved them so much, she asked him to write it all down for her. It only took a few months for Dodgson to put the tale on paper.



### WHEN IN ROME

## 1512 VATICAN VISITORS

Michelangelo's masterpiece, the ceiling of the Vatican's Sistine Chapel in Rome, took **four years** and required special scaffolding to complete. In early November 1512, the public were finally allowed to see the Biblical frescoes. Today, **20,000 visitors** step through the doors of the Sistine Chapel daily.

## "...OH BOY"

**November** events that changed the world

### 5 NOVEMBER 1605

#### REMEMBER, REMEMBER...

The Gunpowder Plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament was foiled.

### 24 NOVEMBER 1859

#### R-EVOLUTIONARY SCIENCE

British naturalist Charles Darwin published his *On the Origin of Species*, introducing the theory of evolution.

### 12 NOVEMBER 1912

#### "I MIGHT BE SOME TIME"

An Antarctic search party found the frozen bodies of Captain Scott and his team. Captain Oates was missing.

### 11 NOVEMBER 1918

#### THE GUNS FALL SILENT

World War I ended following the signing of an Armistice agreement.

### 26 NOVEMBER 1922

#### KING TUT FOUND

The tomb of Tutankhamun was opened for the first time in 3,000 years.

### 22 NOVEMBER 1963

#### KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

While driving through Dallas, Texas, in a convertible, JFK was assassinated.

### 10 NOVEMBER 1983

#### OPEN WINDOW

Microsoft chief Bill Gates unveiled the first Windows operating system.

## AND FINALLY...

In his orders of 5 November 1775, General George Washington **reprimanded his soldiers** for celebrating Guy Fawkes Night, calling the tradition of burning effigies "ridiculous and childish".



## DON'T UPSTAGE THE GODS 534 BC TAKING THE FIRST BOW

The Ancient Greek Thespis of Icaria remains a revered part of theatrical history – with actors still referred to as 'thespians' – as he was the first person to **appear on stage playing a character**. In his first performance, supposedly on 23 November, some sources say he played the god Dionysus, something that would've been seen as an act of blasphemy.

### MUPPET MANIA

## 1969 COME AND PLAY

The world was introduced to Big Bird, Cookie Monster, Bert & Ernie, Oscar the Grouch and, of course, Kermit when *Sesame Street* made its debut on 10 November. Thanks to Jim Henson's Muppets, the pioneering educational show went on to be broadcast in countries all over the world.



## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

An audacious air raid aims to take out the pride of Hitler's navy

# 1944 DAMBUSTERS SINK THE 'UNSINKABLE' BATTLESHIP *TIRPITZ*

*The prized Nazi battleship is finally scuppered by precision planning, a new bomb – and an extraordinary stroke of luck*

**W**inston Churchill once said of the Nazi battleship *Tirpitz*: "The whole strategy of the war turns at this period on this ship. I regard the matter as of the highest urgency and importance." He spent years obsessing over the "beast", as he nicknamed it, and plotting its destruction. He was right to fear *Tirpitz*, the bigger, meaner sister of *Bismarck*. The 250-metre ship had eight 15-inch guns with a range of 17 miles, so they could fire on a ship over the horizon. And with a top speed of 35 miles per hour, *Tirpitz* was faster than any British ship. Churchill was adamant never to let the full power of Hitler's war machine be unleashed.

### FLYING ACES

Despite extensive damage inflicted by four years of attacks from planes, submarines and mines, the 42,200-ton ship remained afloat.

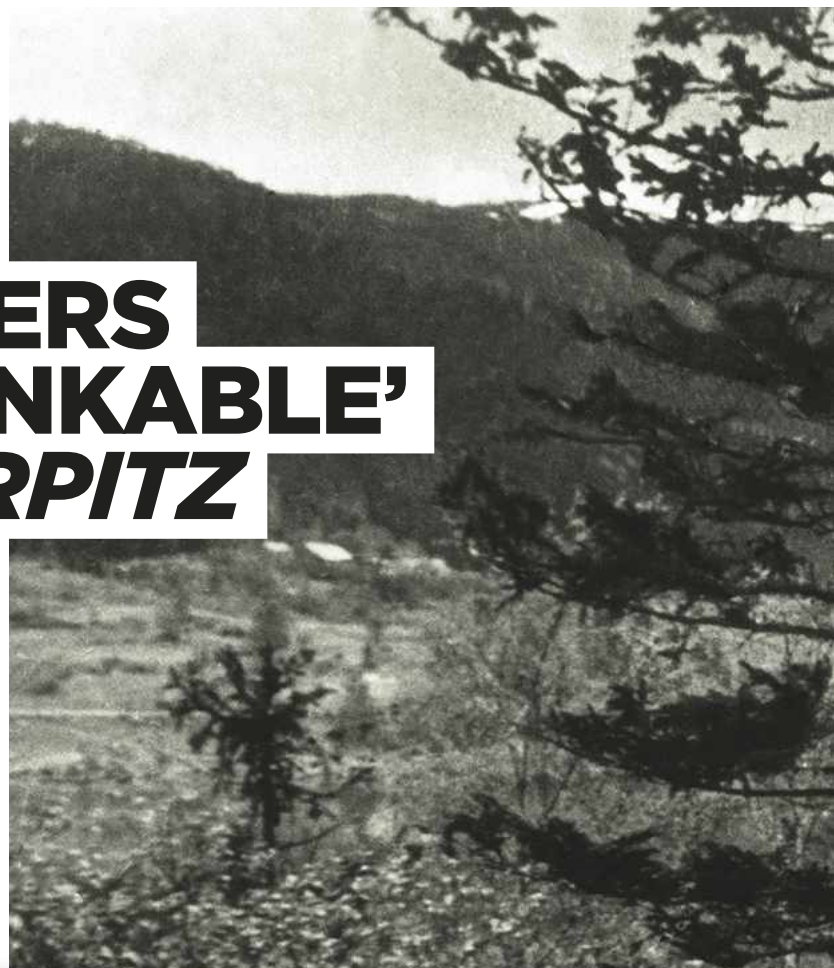
Many feared the 'unsinkable' *Tirpitz*, though in truth it had barely seen combat. The damage received meant *Tirpitz* was forced to hide in the fjords of Norway under repair, but this didn't placate Churchill. In 1944, he ordered one last attempt to sink *Tirpitz* before winter halted operations. For this, he called in

the Royal Air Force's 9 Squadron and the lauded 617 Squadron – the 'Dambusters' unit, which had destroyed the Ruhr dams the previous year.

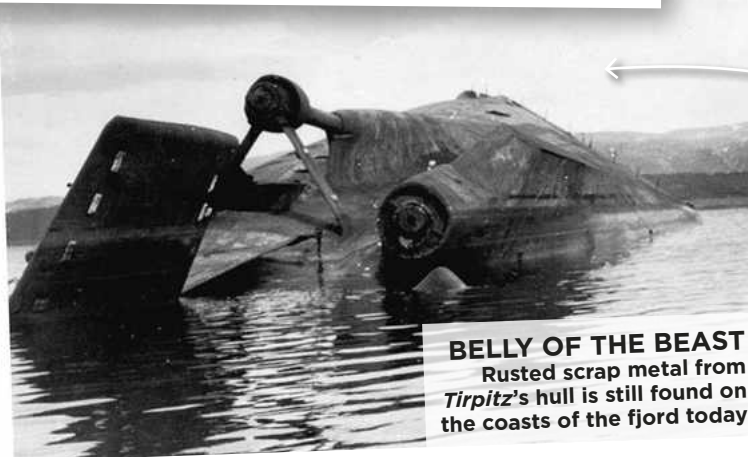
### TAMING THE BEAST

By stripping the Lancasters of weight – including guns and armour – they could make the 13-hour round trip to *Tirpitz*'s location near Tromsø and drop Barnes Wallis' latest 'tallboy' bombs. On 12 November, 'Operation Catechism' was executed.

The Germans had stationed fighters in nearby Bardufoss to protect *Tirpitz* but, in an inexplicable stroke of luck, they weren't deployed for an hour after the Lancasters were spotted by radar. Meanwhile, *Tirpitz* suffered a direct hit amidships from the first 'tallboy' and the relentless salvo caused shockwaves in the water, buckling her hull. By the time the German fighters arrived, all the Lancasters were flying home and *Tirpitz* had capsized. Of the 1,700 crew, between 950 and 1,200 died. On hearing of the sinking, Churchill wrote to Stalin: "Let us rejoice together".



**BREAKING NEWS**  
Such was *Tirpitz*'s reputation, several attacks were filmed for propaganda use



**BELLY OF THE BEAST**  
Rusted scrap metal from *Tirpitz*'s hull is still found on the coasts of the fjord today



### CAGING THE SEA MONSTER

Previous attacks left the *Tirpitz* in need of repairs. While it was first hidden in the waters of far northern Norway, the *Tirpitz* was **moved to Tromsø** – in range of a direct attack from the British – after the Soviets advanced in October 1944.

### ABOARD IN THE FJORDS

The fjords of Norway provided excellent hiding places for the ship. The crew used foliage-covered netting for camouflage

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND

From its launch in April 1939, the Allies saw the *Tirpitz* as their **greatest maritime threat**. The naval behemoth harassed **Allied convoys** bound for the Soviet Union, straining the war-torn country's resources. As this supply line was paramount, taking down the *Tirpitz* became equally so.

**“The destruction of this ship is the greatest event at sea at the present time. No other target is comparable to it.”**

*Winston Churchill, writing in 1942*

### AFTER THE CAPSIZING

When the order was given to abandon ship, many men dived into the freezing waters – slick with spilling oil – but **hundreds were stuck inside the upside-down hull**. As rescuers worked to release them, they could hear the trapped men singing the German national anthem.





## GRAPHIC HISTORY

A visual guide to the past

# 1895 NOBEL ESTABLISHES PRIZES

On 27 November, Swedish chemist and engineer Alfred Nobel signs a new last will and testament in a bid to reinvent his image...

**N**obel had made a fortune as an arms manufacturer and the inventor of dynamite. But when his brother Ludvig died in 1888, a French newspaper mistakenly published Alfred's obituary under the headline: "The merchant of death is dead".

Realising that this was how he was going to be remembered, Nobel changed his will so that his money

would be used to establish annual prizes to be awarded for scientific and cultural achievements, and contributions to world peace.

When Nobel died in 1896, his family fought the fulfilment of his will - feeling cheated out of an inheritance - so the first prizes weren't awarded until 1901. But today, they are the world's most famous international prizes.

## THE PRIZES



### PHYSICS

Awarded 107 times to 196 Laureates



### CHEMISTRY

Awarded 105 times to 166 Laureates



### MEDICINE

Awarded 104 times to 204 Laureates



### LITERATURE

Awarded 106 times to 110 Laureates



### PEACE

The most frequently withheld prize, its been awarded 94 times to 125 Laureates

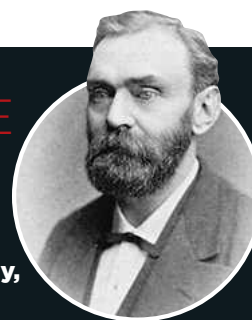


### ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Introduced in 1969, its been awarded 45 times to 74 Laureates

## NOTABLE NOBEL PRIZES

Some of the worthy, and controversial, winners...



Alfred Nobel, Swedish chemist, engineer and industrialist, signs his third will, establishing the Nobel Prizes. He dies the following year.

1895

After years of opposition from Alfred Nobel's family, the first awards are given out.

1901



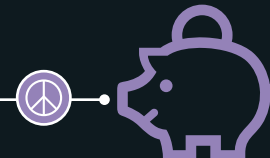
1911



Marie Curie is the first (and only) person to receive a prize in two sciences. In 1903 - when she became the first woman to receive any prize at all - she and her husband were named Physics Laureates. Eight years later, she takes the Chemistry prize.

1914

With Europe at war, the Peace award is withheld for the first time, as no suitable candidate can be found. The allocated money goes back into the savings pot.



1921

Aged 42, Swiss scientist Albert Einstein becomes a Laureate "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect".



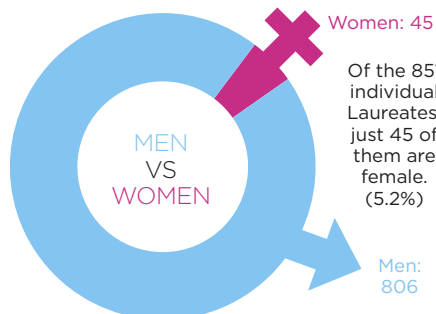
1925

Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw bags the Literature prize. The committee says that his work "is marked by both idealism and humanity... stimulating satire often being infused with a singular poetic beauty".



## WHY DO WE SAY 'LAUREATE'?

Once an individual has won a Nobel Prize, they are referred to as a Laureate. This harks back to the Ancient Greek use of laurel wreaths - circular crowns awarded to victors as a sign of honour, both in athletic meets and in poetic competitions.



## 2 THE NUMBER OF LAUREATES WHO CHOSE TO DECLINE THE PRIZE :

1. French philosopher and author **Jean-Paul Sartre** (Literature, 1964), who declined all official honours

2. Vietnamese politician **Le Duc Tho**, (Peace, 1973), who felt that peace was too far away from being reached

## 3 THE NUMBER OF PEACE LAUREATES UNDER ARREST AT THE TIME OF BEING AWARDED:

1. Pacifist **Carl von Ossietzky**, (1935) arrested for exposing German re-armament

2. Burmese politician **Aung San Suu Kyi**, (1991), her sons received the prize

3. Chinese writer and activist **Liu Xiaobo**, (2010) is still a prisoner in China





Sir Winston Churchill is awarded not for his work in the field of peace, but Literature. According to the committee, he was a master of "historical and biographical description".

1953



Boris Pasternak, Laureate for Literature, accepts the prize, but later reluctantly declines it under pressure from the authorities of the Soviet Union, his home country.

1958



US President Barack Obama wins the Peace award, somewhat controversially as he had not been in office for long. His efforts to strengthen international diplomacy are described as "extraordinary".

2009

1948



After Gandhi's assassination, the committee considers awarding the Peace prize to the Indian leader - who had been nominated five times in his lifetime - posthumously. As this would go against the regulations, the award was withheld: "there was no suitable living candidate".

1963



The Red Cross institution wins the Prize for Peace for the third time - a record yet to be beaten.



South Africans Nelson Mandela and President FW de Klerk are awarded with the Peace prize "for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime".

1993

1945

Sir Alexander Fleming and his colleagues, Ernst Boris Chain and Sir Howard Florey, win the Medicine award "for the discovery of penicillin".



1964



American Civil Rights activist Martin Luther King Jr wins the prize for Peace, the year after his 'I Have a Dream' speech. His acceptance speech is just as rousing: "I accept this prize on behalf of all men who love peace and brotherhood".

1981



The prize for Medicine goes to Roger W Sperry for his work, much of which was conducted 60 years earlier, on the "specialization of the cerebral hemispheres".

1939



Hitler stops two German Laureates - Adolf Butenandt (Chemistry), and Gerhard Domagk (Medicine) - from accepting their Nobel Prizes. The Führer had applied the same restrictions the previous year, to Richard Kuhn (Chemistry). All three later got the Diploma and Medal, but not the funds.



1969

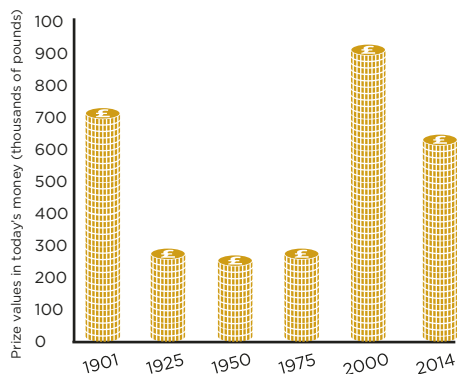


The Prize for Economic Sciences is founded, in memory of Alfred Nobel. The first prize goes to Norwegian Ragnar Frisch and Dutchman Jan Tinbergen, for their work in econometrics.

1979

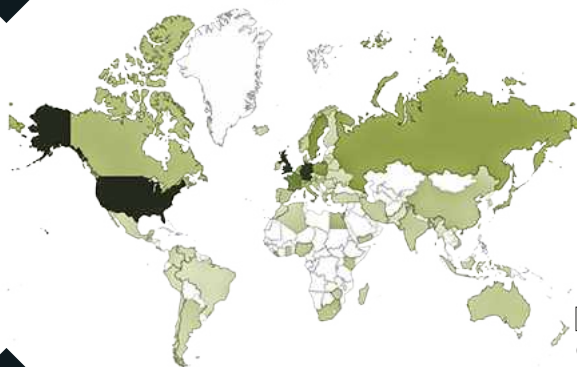


After Mother Teresa becomes the Peace Laureate, she requests that the standard celebratory banquet be cancelled. Instead, she spends its \$7,000 budget feeding 2,000 of the poor on Christmas Day.



#### MONEY

For the first Nobel Prizes in 1901, the fund was SEK (Swedish Krona) 150,782. That's approximately SEK 8.1 million today. The amount for 2014 was set at SEK 8 million per full prize, a little under £700,000. In 2000, prize money was nearly £1 million.



#### BY COUNTRY

The country with the most Laureates is, by a long way, the United States of America, with 347 recipients (as of 2013). Next is Britain with 120.

NUMBER OF LAUREATES







WEATHER:  
Mostly cloudy.  
Lighting-up time:  
4.53 p.m. to 6.37 a.m.  
Details—Back Page

# Evening Standard

London: Friday November 8 1974

5

4p

CITY  
PRICES

## Body in sack... Countess runs out screaming

# BELGRAVIA MURDER AT EARL'S HOME



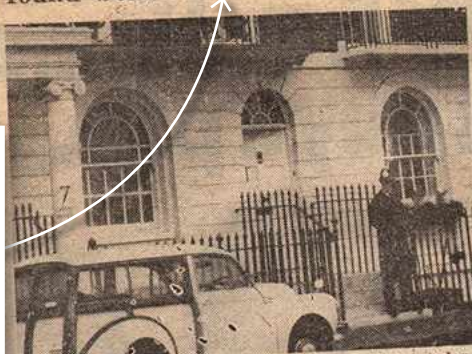
LORD LUCAN

### The success of the Standard

#### LUCAN SPOTTING

What happened to Lord Lucan has been the subject of debate for decades, with theories ranging from **suicide to escape across the Channel**. There have been hundreds of reported sightings, with some believing he has been — and may still be — living in Africa.

By JOHN STEVENS, ROBERT MCGOWAN and ROGER BRAY  
MURDER SQUAD detectives today were anxious to interview 39-year-old Lord Lucan in case he can give information about a 20-year-old nannie found beaten to death at his Belgrave house.



LORD LUCAN'S house in Lower Belgrave Street today.

Lady Lucan was also badly beaten about the head by a man at the four-storey house in Lower Belgrave Street.

She was taken to St George's Hospital and was reported to be "progressing satisfactorily." The nannie's body was found in a sack and the weapon used on her was believed to be a piece of lead piping.

After the attack Lady Lucan ran out into the street shouting "murder."

#### Head injuries

It was late last night when detectives from Gerald Road police station were called to the home of Lord Lucan, great-grandson of the third earl who led the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

They found the nannie Sandra Rivett who was married and lived with her husband at Coulsden, Surrey. She had head injuries.

In hospital, Lady Lucan, who has a son and two daughters, told police how she and the girl were attacked by a man. Police said they have not yet interviewed Lord Lucan and are anxious to see him in case he has information which could help their inquiries.

"We are trying to trace Lord Lucan to tell him about the incident," said a Scotland Yard spokesman.

#### 'I am dying'

Barman Mr Derrick Whitehouse, 44, today told how Lady Lucan staggered into his bar last night saying: "I think my neck has been broken—he tried to strangle me."

Mr Whitehouse, head barman at the Plumbers Arms pub, about 100 yards from the house where the killing took place, said: "She was just in a delirious state. She just said 'I am dying'."

"She just kept going on about the children, 'My children, my children' she said."

"She came staggering in through the door and I gave her all the assistance I possibly

Contd Back Page, Col. 2



Deborah O'Sullivan

LADY LUCAN — in hospital with serious head injuries.

Pub bomb victims  
fight for life

News on Camera—Page 1

Peers want say  
over Heath

Back Page

Spending cuts  
'will hit schools'

Page 9

Doctors have a  
'secret weapon'

Londoner's Diary

Recipe

Motoring News

TV and radio

Entertainment - - 20

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## YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **8 November**, the search for Lord Lucan began, following a bloody homicide

# “MURDER, MURDER... HE TRIED TO KILL ME!” LADY LUCAN

**S**oon before 10pm on 7 November 1974, Lady Lucan, hysterical and blood-covered, burst into The Plumbers Arms in Belgravia, London. She was screaming of the murder of her children's nanny and that she had barely escaped with her life. What's more, she named her estranged husband, Richard John Bingham, Earl of Lucan, as the attacker.

A later inquest named Lord Lucan as the killer, but as he had disappeared, the case never went to trial.

The young nanny, Sandra Rivett, was thought to have gone down to the basement kitchen of the Lucan home at 46 Lower Belgrave Street to make tea at about 9pm. Lady Lucan claimed she went looking for Sandra, but found the basement in darkness – someone had removed the light bulb – before she was attacked by a shadowy assailant. When told to “shut up”, Lady Lucan recognised her husband's voice, subdued him and managed to escape. Police discovered Rivett's body in the kitchen, stuffed inside a sack with head injuries, and a bent, bloody pipe nearby.

Lord Lucan had vanished, except for letters to friends telling them of the “traumatic night of unbelievable coincidences”. In them, he made out that he had walked by the house when he saw the murder through a window and intervened – a hotly contested version of events. Days later, his car was found on the southern English coast, blood-stained and with an identical pipe in the boot. A warrant was issued for his arrest but the aristocrat has not, officially, been seen since. ☉



### CUSTODY BATTLE

The Lucans' marriage collapsed, partly due to Lord Lucan's inability to cope with his wife's postnatal depression. They separated after a fractious Christmas in 1973 and, over the next six months, were pitched in a bitter legal battle for custody of their children. When **Lord Lucan lost**, he allegedly told friends he wished to kill his wife.

### CHANGE OF PLANS

Sandra Rivett usually had Thursday evenings free, and would spend them with her boyfriend. On the week of the murder, however, she had **taken Wednesday off instead**. The change cost Sandra her life.



### MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Lady Lucan (above, with Lord Lucan in 1963) and Sandra Rivett (left) were of similar height and build – the murderer appears to have killed the wrong woman

## 1974 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

**16 NOVEMBER** In a ceremony at the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico, a radio message is sent to a star cluster **25,000 light years away** – it won't reach its destination until the year 27,000.

**21 NOVEMBER** Bombs explode in two pubs in Birmingham, **killing 21 people and injuring hundreds**. Six men were arrested and sentenced for the attack, but their convictions were quashed in 1991.

**22 NOVEMBER** The United Nations General Assembly grants 'observer status' to the **Palestine Liberation Organisation** – officially recognising the region and the Palestinians' rights to “self-determination”.



## THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Australian bushranger and cop killer, **Ned Kelly**

# 1880 HANGING OF IRON-CLAD OUTLAW DIVIDES AUSTRALIA

*Ned Kelly was a hunted criminal after shooting three police officers, but his execution outraged many Australians*

**W**aking at dawn, after only a few hours of restless sleep, the condemned prisoner Ned Kelly falls to his knees and prays. With nothing else to do, he lies back down and waits for his execution at 10am. A petition to free him has been signed by 30,000 people, but to no avail. When the time comes, Kelly is led from his dank cell in Old Melbourne Gaol, walking briefly through the prison gardens where he remarks how pretty the flowers are. His usually cheerful demeanour disappears as the noose is fitted over his great, bushy beard. Convicted for a host of crimes, including killing three police officers, Kelly is hanged on 11 November 1880. While some celebrate the news, others mourn the loss of a national hero.

### DESCENDING INTO CRIME

When Edward 'Ned' Kelly was a boy, he risked his life saving a

friend from drowning near his home in Victoria, for which he was rewarded with a green sash – a gift he treasured his whole life. But Ned, the son of an Irish convict transported to Australia for pig stealing, descended into crime shortly afterwards.

At 14, Kelly was arrested for supposedly attacking a Chinese trader, and came to the attention of the law again a year later for his connection with a horse-stealing bushranger (or outlaw). In 1870, Kelly was sentenced to three years for riding a stolen horse – during his arrest, he humiliated the policeman by climbing on his back and riding him like a horse. After his release, the equine robberies continued along with his brother Dan, as well as highway hold-ups. The Kelly brothers went on the run in April 1878 after a policeman, Constable Fitzpatrick, accused Kelly

of shooting him in the hand – a spurious claim. They were joined by friends Joe Byrne and Steve Hart and the Kelly gang was born.

### BUSH MURDERS

The police dispatched a squad of four officers in pursuit in late October, but when they made camp in a desolate part of the bush named Springybark Creek, they inadvertently walked into Kelly's trap. In the surprise raid, three of the law men were killed.

Kelly shot Constable Lonigan in the head when he went for his gun, Constable Scanlon was hit in the back in a spray of bullets, and Sergeant Kennedy was mortally wounded. Kelly would later claim, "I could not help shooting there or else let them shoot me which they would have done had their bullets been directed as they intended

**"I do not pretend that I have led a blameless life, or that one fault justifies another, but the public should remember that the darkest life may have a bright side"**

*from an interview with Ned Kelly, 14 August 1879*

### ANATOMY OF A KILLER

Immediately after the execution, Ned Kelly's **head was removed**. In 2009, the skeleton was exhumed, still missing the skull, and was re-buried by the Kelly family in 2013. The location of the skull is still a matter of speculation – some reports say it was once at a police station, **used as a paperweight**.



**LAST STAND**  
Kelly said he felt invulnerable in his iron armour





### ARMoured ATTACK

The gang's armour was almost a **centimetre thick** and was made from parts of ploughs and harvesting machines. When Ned Kelly appeared wearing his, some of the cops were terrified that he was a **ghost**.

**SHACKLED AND CAGED**  
Just before his execution, Ned Kelly asked for his photograph to be taken in prison and given to his family



**INSIDE AND OUT**  
Ned Kelly's armour (left) – on display at the State Library of Victoria, Melbourne – and his skeleton (above), which was identified in 2011.

them.” In response, the Felons’ Apprehension Act was passed, making it legal to shoot any member of the Kelly gang dead.

### NATIONAL SYMBOL

There was no stopping Kelly though – between December 1878 and February 1879, his gang stole thousands in cash, silver and gold from two banks in Euroa, Victoria, and Jerilderie, New South Wales. Following the latter robbery, Kelly dictated his now famous 8,000-word letter, in which he justifies his crimes. His attack on unfair police persecution gained him many sympathisers, who believed he symbolised a uniquely Australian spirit of independence, but the authorities issued a reward of £8,000 for the gang, the largest in the British Empire at the time.

Laying low for over a year, the gang reappeared on 26 June 1880, when Joe Byrne shot and killed Aaron Sherritt, a friend-turned-informer, at his own front door. Expecting police retaliation, the gang planned a trap at Glenrowan, Victoria. They secured the town, took over 60 hostages in the hotel and ripped up railway lines to wreck the incoming police train. The plan would have worked were it not for a schoolteacher who escaped and warned the railway.

Despite the setback, all four gangsters had something the law enforcers didn’t: bulletproof armour. Thick plates of iron protected their bodies and shoulders while helmets with eye slits kept their heads safe. At around 44 kilograms, they were heavy – imagine lifting a big dog – but Kelly was able to slip into his before the police attack began.

In the chaos of the gunfight, all – except Ned – of the Kelly gang were killed, as well as several hostages. Escaping the hotel in his armour, Ned, armed only with a single revolver, returned fire. Bullets pinged off his breastplate, but his legs were unprotected. Shot several times in the legs and hands, he finally gave up and was taken into custody. Under his armour, he was wearing the green sash he had been given as a boy.

Kelly remained upbeat while in prison – when told of the time of his execution, he allegedly replied: “Such is life”. He may have been a murderer and egotistical scoundrel but to many Australians, he was a folk hero. To this day, Ned Kelly divides opinion in Australia. 📍



**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Was Ned Kelly a ruthless bandit or the ‘Australian Robin Hood’?

Email: [editor@historyrevealed.com](mailto:editor@historyrevealed.com)



# HISTORY

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**THE NEW BOSS**  
Many opposed the rule  
of Charles I (left), but  
was Oliver Cromwell  
(right) to be any better?





# THE CIVIL WAR

## THAT RIPPED BRITAIN APART

**F**or many of us, the English Civil War is a clash between Oliver Cromwell and King Charles I, a fight between dandy Cavaliers and brutish Roundheads. But the reality is far more complex. Indeed, in recent decades, historians have sought to dismiss the notion that this series of conflicts across the British Isles should even be called the English Civil War.

Suffice to say, when some of the instigators first took up

arms in the early 1640s, few could have had any idea that they were plunging the British Isles into a decade of turmoil. They had begun a conflict that would lead to the execution of the King, along with the total abolition of the monarchy, and would cause a greater percentage of deaths among the population than even World War I.

**Julian Humphrys** looks at the causes, events and results of what one participant called “this war without an enemy”.

## NOW READ ON...

### NEED TO KNOW

- 1 The Start of War p30
- 2 Three Wars, Three Kingdoms p32
- 3 The Fighters p34
- 4 Battlefield Tactics p36
- 5 Living in a War Zone p38

### TIMELINE

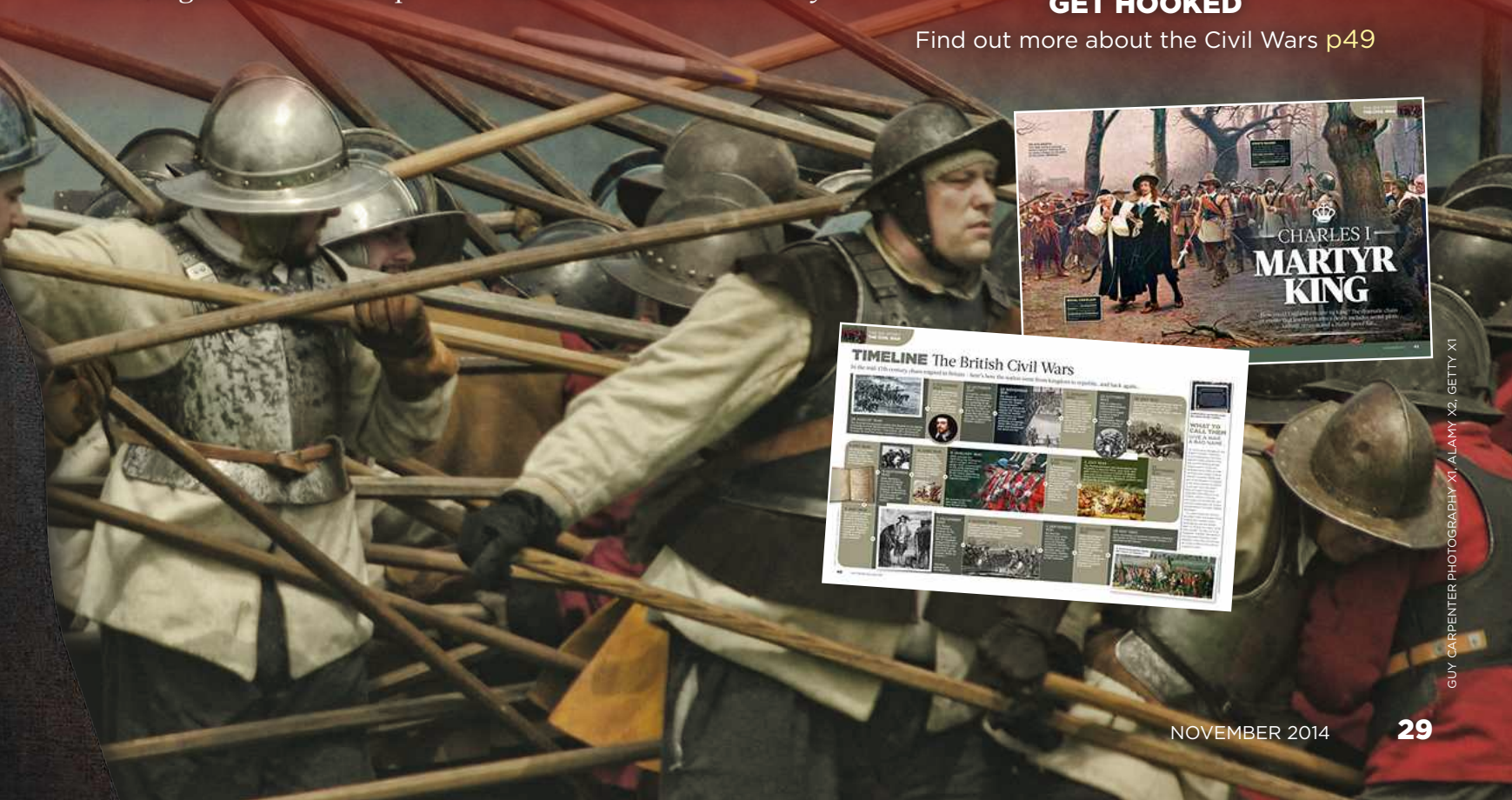
From kingdom to republic and back again p40

### MARTYR KING

The trial of King Charles I p42

### GET HOOKED

Find out more about the Civil Wars p49







## COMMONS SENSE

Speaker of the Commons William Lenthall bows before his King, but refuses to reveal the whereabouts of some the absent MPs. Charles comments "I see the birds have flown", and leaves.

## ROYAL INTERVENTION

In 1642, Charles enters the House of Commons to arrest five leading MPs, but they have already fled

1

# THE START OF WAR

*Why, in the middle of the 17th century, was Britain plunged into civil war?*

**O**n 23 October 1642, at Edgehill in Warwickshire, the armies of King and Parliament came to blows. The road that led them to battle was long, with numerous complex causes. Some claim religious divide was to blame, while others put it down to politics, or regional tensions. Many people believed that it would take just one battle to resolve matters and that, one way or another, the fighting would all be over by Christmas. They were wrong.

When Long Parliament, as it later became known – because it sat for such a long time – assembled at Westminster in November 1640, the members of both houses were almost unanimous in their desire to address what they saw as the abuses of King Charles I's rule.

Charles had become King in 1625. Believing in his divine right to rule, he felt that Parliament's job was to vote him money, not discuss his policies. He soon ran into difficulties with his early Parliaments, who saw things differently. In 1629, he dissolved the sitting Parliament and ruled without one for 11 years. This was

perfectly legal at the time. However, without a Parliament to vote taxes, Charles was obliged to come up with a variety of ways to raise money. He used outdated laws to fine people, sold monopolies and extended Ship Money, a tax paid by coastal counties, to the whole country. Charles also caused anger over his religious innovations. He supported Archbishop Laud's emphasis on ceremony in the Church of England, which smacked of a return to Catholicism, much like Bloody Mary in the previous century. Charles managed quite well until his ill-advised attempt to introduce the Anglican forms of worship, particularly the new English prayer book, into staunchly Protestant Scotland. This led to battle and defeat, and Charles was forced to call a Parliament, to vote the money to pay off the Scots.

## POWER TO PARLIAMENT

Led by John Pym, the MP for Tavistock, this new Parliament secured the execution of Strafford, Charles's hated chief minister, and passed an act to ensure that Parliament met every three years and couldn't be dissolved without its own consent. It also abolished a number of royal

## A GRIM SHOW

Huge crowds gather to watch the execution of the King's minister, the Earl of Strafford, on Tower Hill in London

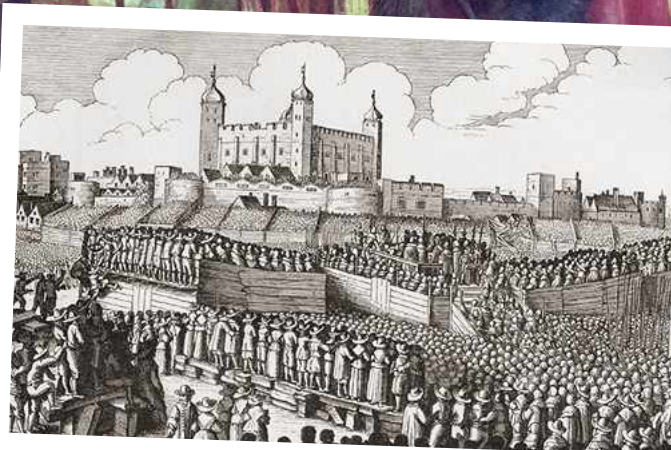
courts that Charles had used to impose his will, and declared non-parliamentary taxation, like Ship Money, illegal. Up to this point, Parliament had been united, but then Pym and his circle introduced a bill of controversial reforms to the Church of England. To compound this, he then introduced 'the Grand Remonstrance', a bill detailing Charles I's so-called abuses since 1625.

This was too much for some MPs, who began to think that Pym was a greater threat than the King. Charles was gaining support, yet there was still time for one more regal miscalculation. On 4 January 1642, he illegally entered the House of Commons in an unsuccessful attempt to arrest Pym, and four other MPs, for treason.

In the end, the war ultimately began over control of the army. Both King and Parliament agreed that an army had to be raised to suppress a Catholic rebellion in Ireland, but who was to raise it? It was the King's prerogative to raise an army, but many in Parliament feared that Charles might use his military might against them, too. In the end, both King and Parliament raised troops and England stumbled into war.

204

Parliament's 'Grand Remonstrance' listed 204 complaints about the government of Charles I





# LEADING THE WAY THE MAIN PLAYERS

## ROYALISTS

### King Charles I (1600-1649)

Charles was the younger son of King James I and VI. He became heir to the throne when his elder brother, Henry, died in 1612 and was crowned King in 1625. He was executed in 1649.

### Prince Rupert of the Rhine (1619-82)

Nephew of Charles I and a key Royalist commander. Popularly seen as the archetypal, dashing Cavalier but was in fact a hard-nosed, competent soldier.

### William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury (1573-1645)

Archbishop of Canterbury from 1633. A staunch ally of Charles I, his reforms to the Church of England were controversial. He was executed in 1645.

### Henrietta Maria (1609-69)

French wife of Charles I, whose Catholicism aroused suspicion in Protestant England. She encouraged her husband to pursue war with Parliament.

### James Graham, Marquis of Montrose (1612-50)

A Scottish Royalist who fought a brilliant campaign against the Covenanters until his defeat at Philiphaugh in 1645. He was executed in 1650.

### James Butler, Earl of Ormond (1610-88)

Commander against the Catholic rebels in Ireland. In 1649 he led an Irish alliance against Parliament, but was defeated and went into exile.

## PARLIAMENTARIANS

### Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)

Cromwell was MP for Cambridge at the start of the war, and rose through the ranks to command Parliament's army. He became Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland in 1653.

### Sir Thomas Fairfax (1612-71)

A Yorkshireman who became Captain General of the New Model Army. He opposed the execution of Charles I, and resigned his post in 1650.

### John Pym (1584-1643)

The MP for Tavistock was the main leader of Parliamentary opposition to Charles I, until his death in 1643.

### Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (1591-1646)

Devereux led the Parliamentary army at Edgehill in 1642. He won an important victory at Newbury in 1643 but suffered defeat at Lostwithiel in 1644.

### David Leslie (1601-82)

A professional Scottish soldier, Leslie played a key role in several victories. He later switched sides and fought for Charles II.

### Sir Arthur Hesilrige (1601-61)

Hesilrige fought with mixed success in the First Civil War. He became Cromwell's enemy when the latter expelled the Rump Parliament, and died in the Tower.

## A HOUSE DIVIDED

Levels of opposition to Charles I **split the House** of Commons. Eventually, about a third of its MPs **sided with the King**, and joined him in Oxford.

## THE GREAT DIVIDE FOR KING OR PARLIAMENT?

People chose sides for a variety of reasons and, in many ways, there was no such thing as a 'typical' Royalist or Parliamentarian. In fact, the majority wanted nothing to do with the war, and either tried to keep their heads down at home or actively tried to set up neutrality agreements with their friends and neighbours. But all too often, a choice became unavoidable.

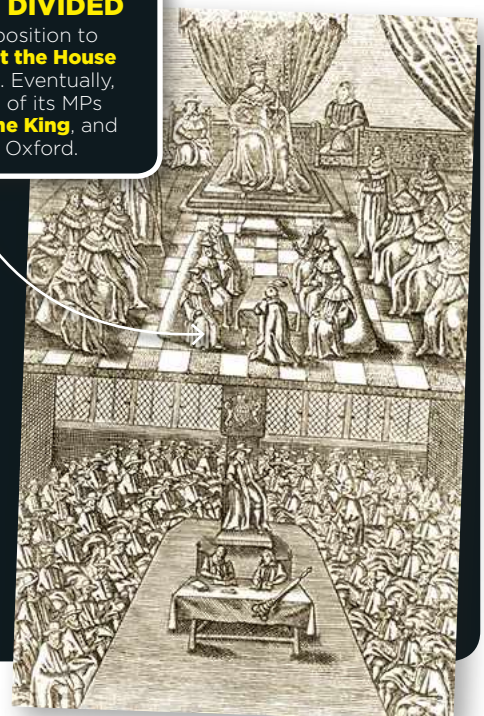
A substantial number of MPs who had originally supported the Long Parliament went on to become Royalists. Indeed, over 100 joined the King at Oxford, setting up a Parliament of their own. Some Royalists felt Pym and his allies had gone too far, while others fought to preserve the 'traditional' Church of England. Others who sided

with the Royalists simply felt unable to fight against their anointed King.

On the other side, some Parliamentarians had done well during Charles's rule but fought for Presbyterianism or against Catholicism. Although many fought to defend the concessions they'd won from Charles, virtually none wanted to overthrow the King, and some may have taken a role simply to prevent more extreme people from doing so. For many ordinary people, of course, they simply did what they were told.

## LEADING MAN

In 1640, the English government had a clear hierarchy - the King, Lords then Commons







2

# THREE WARS, THREE KINGDOMS

*This series of conflicts didn't make its mark on English soil alone*

**T**he conflicts that raged across the British Isles in the mid-17th century have popularly been called the English Civil War, but in fact this is extremely misleading. They should really be seen as British conflicts, as few areas of the British Isles were not in some way affected. Many of the events that propelled the nation into civil war took place outside England. Campaigning took place in Scotland as well as England, and both countries invaded each other during the period. What's more, although fighting in Ireland rumbled on for more than a decade, it's wrong to see the conflicts as one single war – there were in fact three separate periods of fighting (see below).

## INTO BATTLE

The King drew many of his soldiers (below) from Wales, the North and Cornwall; Parliament (right) from the South East and East Anglia

46,000

The number of English, Welsh and Scots who fought at Marston Moor in July 1644



## RELIABLE REDCOATS

The **well-drilled soldiers** of Parliament's New Model Army defeated not only the King, but their enemies in Scotland and Ireland as well.



In the end, though, the wars that had begun with armed opposition to the crown in Scotland and rebellion in Ireland ended with England, for the first time ever, in almost complete control of the entire British Isles.

**THEY ARE BRITISH CONFLICTS,  
AS FEW AREAS OF THE BRITISH  
ISLES WERE NOT AFFECTED**

## A BLOODY DECADE

## THE CONFLICT TRILOGY



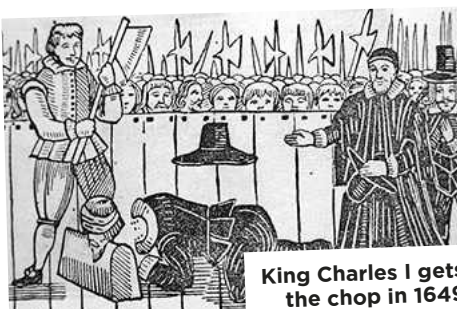
A Victorian view of the battle at Naseby

### FIRST CIVIL WAR (1642-46)

The Royalists are initially successful but, ultimately, Parliament is victorious in England and the King is arrested. The Royalists are also defeated in Scotland. No one can envisage rule without a king, so negotiations take place with the imprisoned Charles over how the country should be governed.

### SECOND CIVIL WAR (1648)

Charles escapes, and secretly secures the support of the Scots, who invade England but are defeated. A number of Royalist risings are also suppressed in England. Attitudes harden against Charles for causing yet another war. A minority of Parliamentarians secure his execution in January 1649, and with it the abolition of the monarchy.



King Charles I gets the chop in 1649



Charles II flees after defeat at the Battle of Worcester

### THIRD CIVIL WAR (1650-51)

Charles's son and heir, Charles II, secures Scottish support by agreeing to uphold their form of religion. Despite being defeated at Dunbar in 1650, the Scots again invade England but, in September 1651, in the last battle of the Civil Wars, they are defeated at Worcester. Charles II escapes into exile.



## NORTH OF THE BORDER SCOTLAND

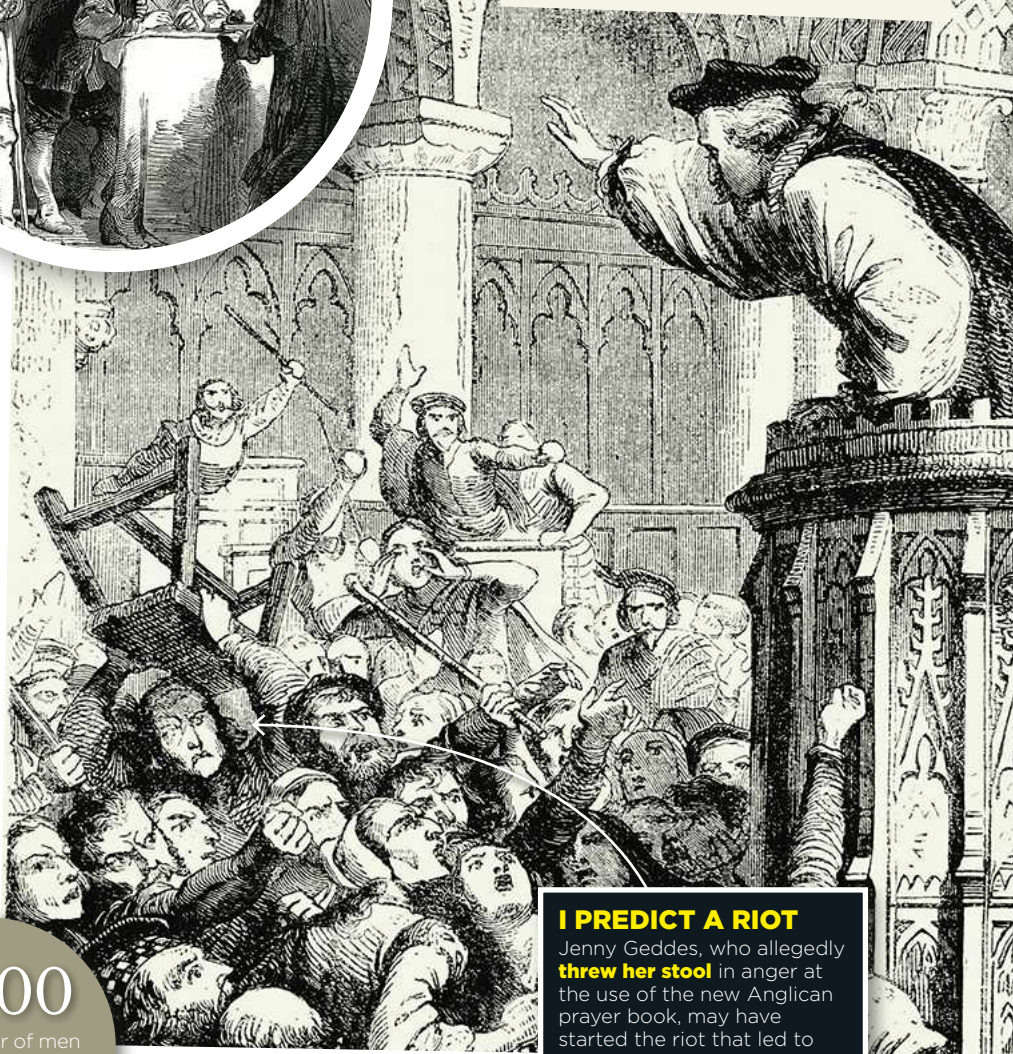
Charles I made a lot of mistakes during his reign, but his bid to extend the authority of bishops and impose the English Prayer Book on his Scottish compatriots was one of his biggest. Most of the Scots were Presbyterian – meaning they believed in a church government lead by representative assemblies called presbyteries, rather than by bishops. Furthermore, the text of the Prayer Book seemed far too Catholic for their Protestant tastes. Indeed, a riot broke out when it was first publicly used in St Giles' Cathedral (the High Kirk of Edinburgh), on 23 July 1637. Legend has it that one of the congregation was so incensed that she jumped up, and threw her stool at the unfortunate Minister.

In the following year, the leading Scottish Protestant nobles, gentry and ministers all signed the 'National Covenant', a formal affirmation of their commitment to Scottish Presbyterianism and their determination to defend it. In typical fashion, Charles resolved to crush what he saw as an unacceptable challenge to his authority. Unfortunately for the King, his English troops weren't up to the job, and the Covenanters easily defeated them. Faced with the need to pay off the Scots, Charles had to call a Parliament, setting into motion a chain of events that would eventually end with his execution.

In 1644, after Parliament agreed to introduce Presbyterianism into England, a Scottish army invaded the country to fight the Royalists. This army played a crucial role in the key victory at Marston Moor, which gave Parliament control of the north of England. However, back in Scotland they weren't having things their own way. Up in the Highlands, the Marquis of Montrose led a Scottish Royalist force to a series of stunning victories over the Covenanters. However, as he moved south his men deserted and his depleted army was defeated at Philiphaugh in the Borders in September 1645.



**SCOTTISH UNREST**  
MAIN: The first outing of the Anglican prayer book in Scotland was an unmitigated disaster  
LEFT: The signing of the National Covenant locked Scotland into the war



2,000

The number of men killed in one night at Drogheda, in 1649. Hundreds more may have been slain

## ACROSS THE SEA IRELAND

In October 1641, rebellion broke out in Ulster. Although it was essentially a rising of the oppressed Gaelic Catholic population against their Protestant overlords, it also attracted the support of the 'Old English', the Catholic descendants of earlier English settlers in Ireland. Exaggerated stories of the massacre of Protestants were soon circulating in England and Scotland. This led Charles to send the Earl of Ormond and his army to fight the rebels, while Parliament sent a force to protect Dublin and the Scottish Covenanters sent an army to Ulster. However, there was little co-operation between the three forces, and the rising rumbled on.

In September 1643, Ormond signed a truce with the Irish rebels, which enabled him to send troops back to England to fight for Charles. Many of his men mutinied when they were asked to battle their English

compatriots – indeed, many ended up fighting for the Parliamentarians.

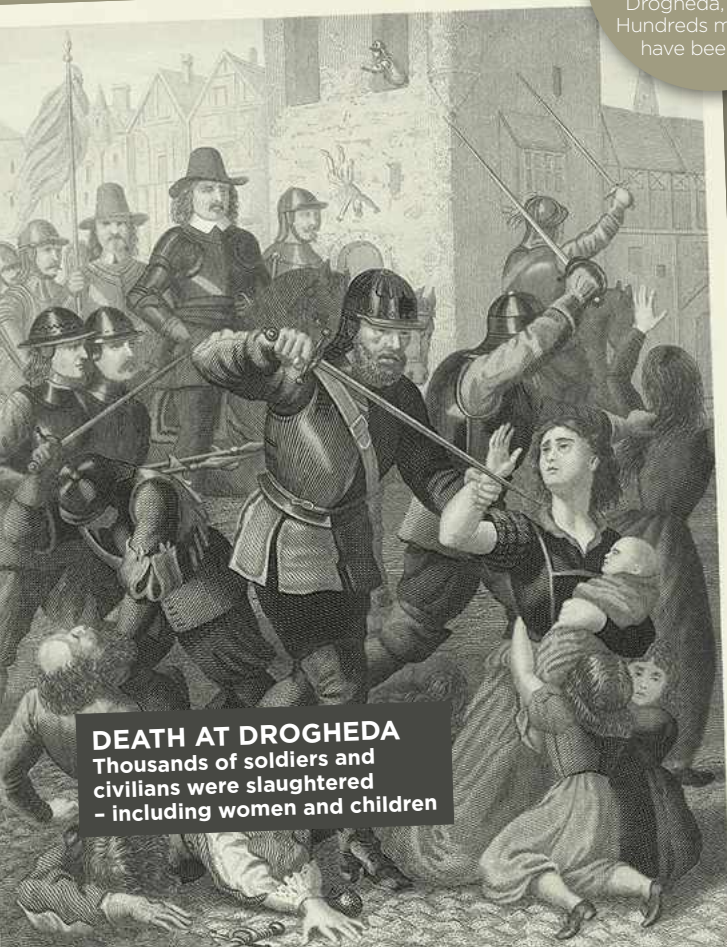
In 1646, Ormond allied with the Irish rebels, who saw the anti-Catholic English Parliament as a far greater threat than the King. Two years later, following Charles's alliance with the Scots, they were joined by the Scottish Covenanters. In mid-June 1649, Ormond laid siege to Dublin. However, on 2 August his army was routed at Rathmines by a Parliamentarian army. This cleared the way for up-and-coming military leader Oliver Cromwell to begin his brutal campaign and to capture Drogheda and Wexford. Terrified by the massacres that took place there, most other rebel strongholds soon surrendered.

Cromwell left Ireland in May, leaving his son-in-law Henry Ireton to complete the suppression of the rebels. Limerick fell in October 1651, Galway in May 1652 and, when the island castle of Cloughoughter surrendered to the Parliamentarians in April 1653, the rebellion was finally at an end.

### I PREDICT A RIOT

Jenny Geddes, who allegedly **threw her stool** in anger at the use of the new Anglican prayer book, may have started the riot that led to the outbreak of the war. In the 18th century, poet **Robert Burns** named his horse after this legendary brawl starter.

**DEATH AT DROGHEDA**  
Thousands of soldiers and civilians were slaughtered – including women and children







**UNDER YOUR HAT**  
Many cavalymen wore a metal skullcap called a 'secret' under their hats for protection.

# THE FIGHTERS

*The Civil Wars saw the Parliamentary Roundheads take on the Royalist Cavaliers... or did they?*

**T**he idea of gaily dressed Cavaliers in plumed hats doing battle with helmeted Roundheads is a Victorian misconception. The reality is that both armies in the Civil Wars were largely dressed in exactly the same way, and any cavalryman – 'Roundhead' or 'Cavalier' – offered the opportunity of wearing a helmet, breastplate and thick leather coat would have jumped at the chance.

Roundhead' and 'Cavalier' were originally terms of abuse. Some of those who rioted in support of Parliament in 1641 had short hair, and so they were nicknamed 'Roundheads'. Equally, 'Cavalier' was a term of abuse for the gallants in Charles's court, implying they were arrogant foreign horsemen. Such people were just a tiny minority of those involved in the war, but the names stuck.

Until the establishment of Parliament's New Model Army, whose soldiers were uniformly clothed in red, infantry regiments were clothed in whatever colour uniform their

colonels chose for them. As a result there were regiments on both sides wearing the same colour coats – red, blue, green and white – which could lead to considerable confusion on the battlefield.

The armies tried to get round this in a variety of ways. Cavalrymen were often given coloured scarves or sashes to wear. These were normally red for the Royalists, tawny orange for the Parliamentarians. An army might adopt a 'field sign' to distinguish its soldiers, such as a bit of greenery stuck in the

hat, and usually had a 'field word' – a simple phrase to shout out as a kind of password. Obviously field words were hardly secret and field signs could be swiftly removed (Parliamentarian general, Sir Thomas Fairfax, avoided capture by doing this at the Battle of Marston Moor). At the Battle of Cheriton in 1644, both sides initially took to the field with something white in their hats as a field sign and shouting out 'God with us' as a field word!

22,000

The number of men planned to make up Parliament's New Model Army

## HEADGEAR

Musketeers rarely wore helmets. They normally wore knitted caps or soft hats, sometimes with something stuck in them to show which side the soldier was fighting for.

## MUSKETEERS

Up to two-thirds of the infantry, in both sides' armies, were musketeers. They were trained to deploy in lines up to six deep and to shoot together in volleys.

## BANDOLIER

Hanging off this cross-body belt are 12 wooden tubes. Each one contains enough gunpowder (made of charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre) for a single shot.

## SHOES

In the 17th century, soldiers' shoes were 'straights'. In other words, there was no left or right, and a shoe could be worn on either foot.

## MATCHLOCK

When a musketeer pulled the trigger, a piece of smouldering cord (called 'match') ignited the gunpowder charge in the musket.

## FLINTLOCK PISTOLS

These weapons are a high quality pair, and would likely only have been carried by a mounted officer.







#### ARMOUR

Ideally, both armies' cavalrymen would wear an iron breastplate, back plate and helmet. But in practice, many didn't receive all this armour.

#### SASH OF DEFIANCE

Roundheads normally wore orange sashes as it was the colour of their commander, the Earl of Essex. However William Waller, another Roundhead General, disliked Essex so gave his troops blue sashes instead.

#### BOOTS

The riders wore long leather boots, which could be rolled up or down as required.

#### HORSEMEN

In theory, horsemen were organised into 'troops' of 50-100 individuals.

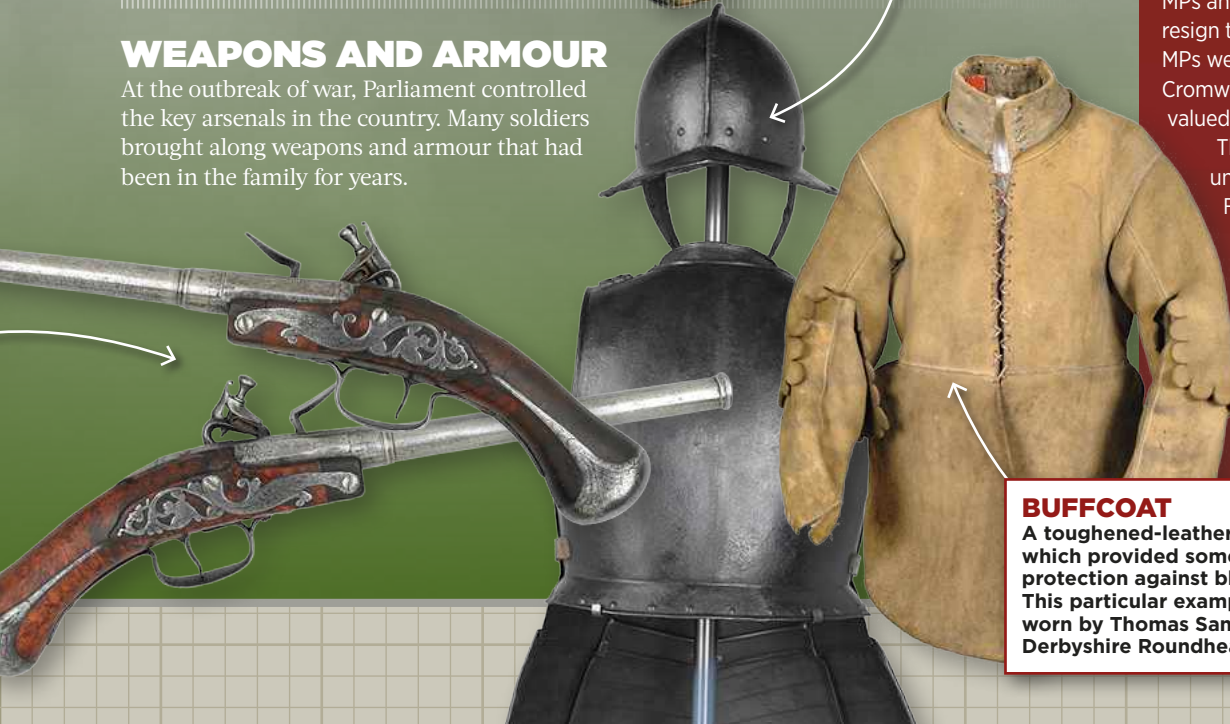
A number of troops were then brought together to form a regiment. Keeping them supplied with suitable mounts was a constant problem.

#### PIKEMAN'S ARMOUR

Consisted of a 'morion' helmet, a breastplate, and tassets to protect the thighs.

#### WEAPONS AND ARMOUR

At the outbreak of war, Parliament controlled the key arsenals in the country. Many soldiers brought along weapons and armour that had been in the family for years.



#### BUFFCOAT

A toughened-leather coat, which provided some protection against blows. This particular example was worn by Thomas Sanders, a Derbyshire Roundhead.



#### UNIFORM COLOUR

The New Model Army infantrymen were all clothed in red, while their officers wore whatever they wanted

#### TASK FORCE THE NEW MODEL ARMY

As 1644 drew to a close, Parliamentary forces had gained the upper hand, but had still not been able to land a knockout blow against the Royalists. Having been raised to fight in specific parts of the country, Parliament's armies were very local in their outlook. Their commanders frequently failed to co-operate, and some held their positions more as a result of social standing or political influence rather than due to any military ability. To deal with these problems, Parliament established the New Model Army, a force liable for military service in any part of the the British Isles - including Ireland and Scotland.

To reduce political infighting and enable the appointment of competent officers, the House of Commons passed a bill obliging MPs and members of the House of Lords to resign their commands in the army. A few MPs were exempt from this - notably Oliver Cromwell, whose military might was highly valued by Parliament.

The new army took to the field in 1645 under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, a Yorkshire gentleman who had earned a good reputation as a soldier. Cromwell was its general of horse. In June, it routed the Royalists at Naseby. By mid-1646, the war in England had been won. In 1650, Cromwell took command of the Army, leading it to victory over the Scots, and it was with its support that he seized power in 1653.





# "MEN'S BOWELS AND BRAINS FLEW IN OUR FACES"

A Roundhead Sergeant describes  
the Battle of Newbury, 1643

## BRUTAL BOUTS

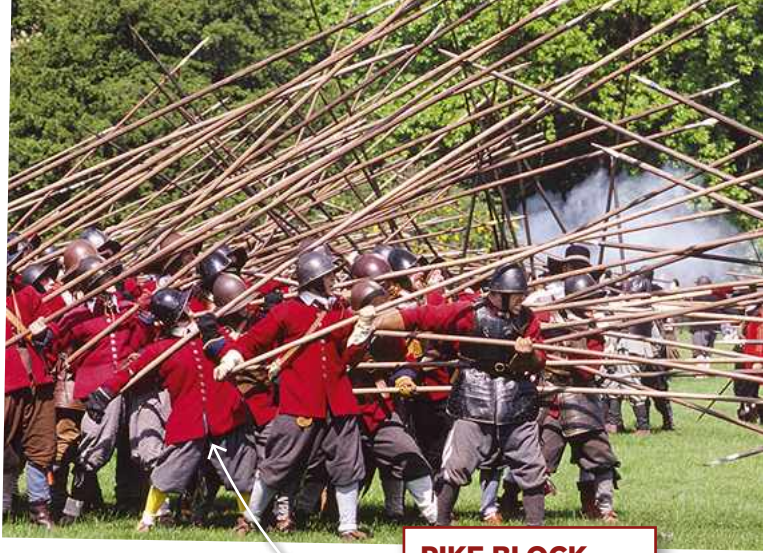
During battles, **hand-to-hand fighting** was confusing and terrifying. Such was the crush it could be difficult to **wield your weapons** effectively.

## DEADLY WEAPONS

A soldier's weapons, whether pistol, musket, carbine (short musket carried by cavalry), or swords, needed to be well looked after.

## CANNON'S ROAR

Both sides used a variety of artillery, ranging from these light guns, to true cannons - enormous weapons that needed teams of horses or oxen to move them.



## PIKE BLOCK

With their long, metal-tipped pikes, the pikeman played a key role in protecting their musketeers from enemy cavalry.



## SHOOT AND THRUST

Cavalrymen often fired their pistols first, before drawing their swords for close-quarter combat.





4

# BATTLEFIELD TACTICS

*A successful general needed to combine his different forces, and control his troops*

**M**ost Civil War soldiers – no matter which side they fought on – were equipped with much the same tools. If cavalry, they would have had swords, pistols and short muskets called carbines. If infantry, then muskets and long, pointed spears called pikes, were their weapons.

In a battle, it was customary for the infantrymen to form up in the central ranks, with the cavalry on either flank although, in practice, this didn't always happen. The smoothbore matchlock muskets used by the infantry were, by today's standards, incredibly slow to load and highly inaccurate, so 'pikemen' – whose job it was to protect the musketeers from enemy cavalry – were necessary. They also provided some muscle amid the action. The musketeers would join in the fighting, too, using the heavy wooden butts of their muskets as clubs.

30,000

The number of men, approximately, who clashed at the Battle of Edgehill

In theory, cavalry were supposed to drive off the enemy horsemen in front of them and then wheel inwards to attack the exposed flank of the enemy infantry. But this was easier said than done. It was hard to rally cavalry who had launched a charge, and a wise commander would always keep some of his horsemen back as a reserve. At the Battle of Edgehill, for example, the Royalist cavalry defeated the Parliamentarians in front of them, and then rode off in pursuit – the battle had nearly been lost by the time they returned. At Naseby, Cromwell had plenty of well-trained cavalry, enabling him to defeat his

Royalist opponents with sufficient reserves to attack their infantry. Conversely, the long, iron-tipped pikes of the foot soldiers could form a deadly barrier to cavalry, and as such the horsemen often needed infantry support of their own to defeat the enemy infantry.

## COINING IT IN

When coins were scarce, armies improvised. These diamond shapes were made from melted down silver and used within the besieged town of Newark.

## SOLDIER CAMP GARRISON DUTY

Pitched battles were comparatively rare in the Civil Wars. Some soldiers never even fought in one, spending their entire military career on garrison duty – guarding a village, town or fortress. In theory, garrisons were supposed to gather money and supplies for the war effort but, in practice, many just looked after themselves.

The Parliamentarian garrison of Great Chalfield near Bath is a case in point. Consisting of a troop of horse and two companies of foot – as many as 400 men – their main war service seems to have involved keeping an eye on their Royalist counterparts in nearby Lacock. Some garrisons could be extremely active, but the fact is that garrison duty reduced the number of men available for combat. In June 1645, nearly half of Charles I's troops were scattered in garrisons across the country. In many ways this suited Charles, as he was spared the trouble of paying and feeding them – they got their money and food from the surrounding areas – but it's tempting to wonder what might have happened if he'd had some of these troops with him at Naseby, where his army was heavily outnumbered and defeated.

## FLOWING LOCKS

Despite being an ardent Parliamentarian 'Roundhead', Sir Arthur Hesilrige's hair was as long as any Cavalier's.

## IN THE THICK OF IT HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT

Richard Atkyns was a Royalist cavalry officer who wrote a vivid account of his desperate struggle with Sir Arthur Hesilrige at the Battle of Roundway Down, Wiltshire, in 1643. Hesilrige was a leading opponent of Charles I who had raised a regiment that was so heavily armoured that its troopers were nicknamed 'lobsters' because of their tough shells. Hesilrige's armour was even tougher...

"'Twas my fortune in a direct line to charge their general of horse... he discharged his carbine first, but at a distance not to hurt us, and afterwards one of his pistols, before I came up to him, and missed with both: I then immediately struck into him, and touched him before I discharged mine and I'm sure I hit him, for he staggered and presently wheeled off from his party and ran... I heard a voice saying 'Tis Sir Arthur Haslerigge, follow him'... follow

him I did, and in six score yards I came up to him and discharged the other pistol at him and I'm sure I hit his head for I touched it before I gave fire but he was too well armed all over for a pistol bullet to do him any hurt... I ran his horse into the body and resolved to attempt nothing further than to kill his horse; all this time we were together hand to fist. Upon the faltering of his horse his headpiece opened behind, and I gave him a prick in the neck, and would have run him through the head if my horse had not stumbled at the same place."

With his dying horse able to go no further, the wounded Hesilrige was about to surrender when he was rescued by a group of Roundhead horsemen.

**THE DARK KNIGHT**  
Hesilrige's heavy armour saved him from almost certain death at the Battle of Roundway Down







#### SYMBOL OF UNITY

Many **families were split** apart by the Civil Wars. Some found themselves taking up arms against their brothers and friends, as they joined the different sides. With the inscription, "**No calamity will separate our family**" it's possible that this ring belonged to someone with such split loyalties.

#### TRUE STORY?

This painting may have been inspired by a real event in the Civil Wars, when the Whitelockes, **a Roundhead family** from Fawley Court near Henley, were interviewed by the Cavaliers.

#### WHEN DID YOU LAST SEE YOUR FATHER?

This 19th-century painting shows a young Royalist boy being questioned by Roundheads

5

## LIVING IN A WAR ZONE

*As the peace shattered, so too did everyday life. Civilians became victims...*

**N**o one could escape the impact of the Civil Wars. As the country was torn apart, the conflict seeped into every corner of the country, spilling blood in hitherto peaceful places. By the wars' end, the country was far more heavily taxed than it had ever been under Charles I's rule. Taxation ranged from local assessments to a nationwide excise tax on consumer goods. After the war, many wealthy Royalists had their estates seized, and had to pay substantial fines to recover them. Ordinary people were forced to contribute in other ways as well. Crops and animals were requisitioned or simply stolen. During the Siege of Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1643, the defending Royalists ran short of match for their muskets (see page 34) so they took all the cords from the town's beds to boil up in order to make some more.

Localities had to provide men to serve in the various armies. In *The History of Myddle*, about a village in Shropshire, the 17th-century

writer Richard Gough described how his small community supplied around 20 men for the Royalist cause. Of these, he reports that no fewer than 13 were killed.

Because they were often short of money, Royalist armies often relied on 'free quarter', where towns and villages were obliged to house and feed soldiers at their own expense.

As well as the monetary burden, civilians had another reason to dread a visit from an army. Soldiers were, in effect, walking infections, spreading plague and disease as they travelled across the land.

The historian Charles Carlton has calculated that, in England alone, out of a population of about 5 million at the time, at least 180,000 people died in war-related deaths. The proportion is higher even than World War I.

Sometimes, particularly in the southwest, local people fought back. Named 'clubmen' after the rudimentary weapons they carried, they banded together in a bid to keep the armies of both sides at bay. On one occasion one group unfurled an intimidating banner. It read:

"If you offer to plunder or take our cattle Be assured we will bid you battle."

180,000

The number of people in England who died as a result of the wars



**MAIN: A Royalist mansion is sacked by the Parliamentarians**  
**RIGHT: A ring found near the Roundhead siege positions at Newark**



**RESILIENCE TO RUIN**  
**MAIN: Royalist Corfe Castle in Dorset was reduced to ruins by the Roundheads**  
**RIGHT: Lady Mary Bankes, the last owner and inhabitant of the Castle**





## IT'S A MASSACRE WAR CRIMES

The unwritten laws of war at the time stated that if a town or castle forced attackers to storm it, the lives and property of those inside were forfeit. Many towns and castles were plundered after their capture – 140 wagons were needed to carry the loot from Leicester after it fell to the Royalists in 1645. But, aside from a handful of cases, massacres in England were relatively rare.

However, the situation elsewhere was very different. When Dundee was sacked by the English Parliamentarians in September 1651, at least 500 of its inhabitants were killed. In Ireland, a combination of political, racial and religious factors led to much greater savagery. After storming Drogheda in September 1649, Cromwell's troops massacred the entire (largely English) garrison together with a proportion of the town's

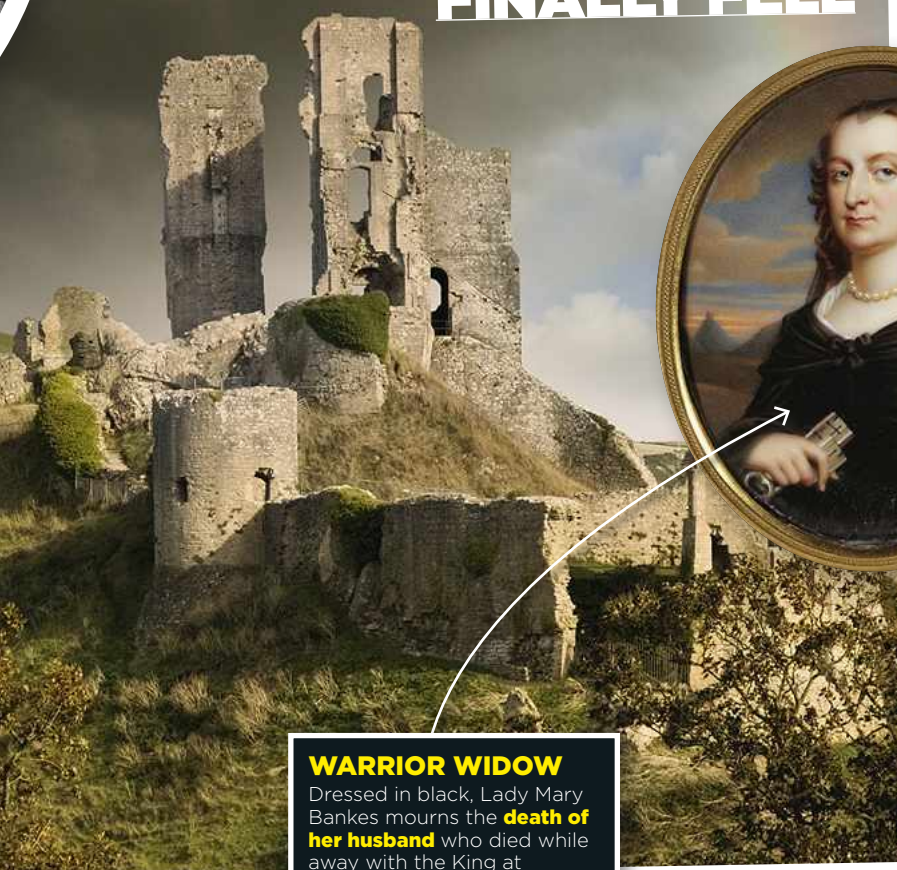


### NO MERCY

**Some 100 Royalists were slain when the Roundheads stormed Basing House, Hampshire**

population. A similar slaughter took place at Wexford a month later. Historians disagree over how many civilians were killed, but the fact remains that Cromwell approved of what happened, regarding the bloodshed as God's judgment on what he saw as his sinful enemies.

## CORFE CASTLE WITHSTOOD TWO MAJOR SIEGES BEFORE IT FINALLY FELL



### WARRIOR WIDOW

Dressed in black, Lady Mary Banks mourns the **death of her husband** who died while away with the King at Oxford. She holds the **keys to Corfe Castle**, which she has to defend while grieving.

## BRINGING DOWN THE HOUSE STRATEGIC SLIGHTS

The capture of many Royalist strongholds in the final years of the First Civil War left the Parliamentary victors with something of a problem. To station soldiers in all of them would have been prohibitively expensive, but to do nothing would surely have left them open to potential future Royalist risings. The solution was to 'slight' them, or render them indefensible.

The degree to which this was done varied considerably from place to place. Coastal fortifications were generally left alone as they were needed to defend the country, and some were merely symbolic. At Berkeley in Gloucestershire, for example, the token slighting saw just a small section of wall demolished. But sometimes the destruction was extensive. The ruins of Corfe Castle in Dorset is a prime example.

The castle had been a major thorn in the Parliamentarians' sides. Bravely defended by its owner, Lady Mary Banks, it had withstood two major sieges before it finally fell in February 1646, thanks to a case of treachery. A note in the House of Commons Journal for 5 March of that year states that, immediately after morning prayers, the House voted that the captured castle should be demolished. A Captain Hughes of Lulworth was appointed to oversee the destruction, which involved exploding gunpowder under the castle walls. Archaeological investigations have uncovered the trenches dug for the slighting of the outer gatehouse and a cavity, dug by the men who were trying to demolish the keep, can still be seen. Although the demolition work cost over £300 – more than £25,000 in today's money – it was only partially successful, leaving the spectacular ruins that can be seen today.





# TIMELINE The British Civil

In the mid-17th century, chaos reigned in Britain – here's how the nation went



**28 AUGUST 1640**

The Scottish Covenanters defeat the English at the Battle of Newburn Ford, Northumberland, and go on to occupy Newcastle. King Charles I is forced to call a Parliament, in order to vote the money needed to pay off the Scots.

**3 NOVEMBER 1640**

The new Parliament meets. Before it will vote money, it redresses numerous grievances and eventually executes Strafford, the King's hated chief minister.



**22 OCTOBER 1641**

A Catholic rebellion breaks out in Ireland. Many in Parliament are unwilling to let the King exercise his traditional right to raise an army to put down the rebellion, fearing that he might also use it against his English subjects.

**22 NOVEMBER 1641**

The House of Commons narrowly passes the 'Grand Remonstrance', listing its grievances against the King, and calling for further restrictions on royal power and the authority of bishops. Some MPs begin to think that Parliament has gone too far.



**5 MAY 1646**

The King surrenders to the Scots at Newark. Early the following year, the Scots hand him over to Parliament.



**14 JUNE 1645**

The New Model Army crushes the Royalists at Naseby, in Northamptonshire. Over the next nine months, remaining Royalist resistance in England is steadily mopped up.



**6 JANUARY 1645**

After passing the 'Self-Denying Ordinance', which obliges MPs to resign their commissions in the army, Parliament establishes the New Model Army, appointing Sir Thomas Fairfax as its Captain General.



Re-enactors don the red coats of the New Model Army

**13 SEPTEMBER 1645**

After winning a string of victories over the Scottish Covenanters, the Marquis of Montrose is finally defeated by David Leslie at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk.



**8 JULY 1648**

War breaks out again as a Scottish army invades England in support of Charles I, but is defeated by Cromwell at Preston in August. Royalist risings in England and Wales are also quashed.



**6 DECEMBER 1648**

The 'Rump' Parliament is created, as the army purges Parliament of all MPs it considers antagonistic to it, clearing the way for the trial and execution (on 30 January 1649) of Charles I.

The King prepares for his execution

**2 AUGUST 1649**

Michael Jones defeats the Irish royalists at Rathmines, south of Dublin. This enables Cromwell to pacify much of eastern Ireland, bloodily storming Drogheda in September, and Wexford come October.





# Wars

from kingdom to republic, and back again...



**4 JANUARY 1642**

Charles I further polarises opinion by entering the House of Commons in an unsuccessful attempt to arrest five leading MPs. A week later he leaves London and, on 22 August, he raises his standard at Nottingham. Both sides rally forces.

**23 OCTOBER 1642**

After an indecisive battle in Warwickshire, Charles heads to London but is unable to take it. Oxford becomes his headquarters. About a third of the House of Commons joins him.



**26 JULY 1643**

Having defeated a Roundhead army at Roundway Down, near Devizes, the Royalists capture the key port of Bristol. It's their high-water mark of the whole war.



Controversy surrounds even the name of the conflict

## WHAT TO CALL THEM GIVE A WAR A BAD NAME...

The times are a-changing for the 'English Civil War'. Historians of past generations may have referred to the conflicts in this way, but the thinking among current experts is that it's a misleading term. After all, how can three wars, fought in three different countries (Wales was part of the Kingdom of England at the time), possibly be known as one war, from one place? Many of today's historians argue that referring to it as an 'English' conflict is not only inaccurate, but harmful too, as it actually marginalises the various involvements of Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

So, what should the conflicts be called? There are several terms in use at the moment. Some historians go with the 'British Wars', or 'British Civil Wars', while others prefer 'The Wars of Three Kingdoms'. Another alternative is the impressive-sounding 'Great Rebellion'. Only time will tell how we come to refer to the conflicts in years to come.

**2 SEPTEMBER 1644**

A Parliamentary invasion of Cornwall ends in disaster, when the Earl of Essex's army is forced to surrender at Lostwithiel. Within two months, the Parliamentarians bungle an opportunity to defeat the King at Newbury.

**2 JULY 1644**

The Parliamentarians and Scots defeat the Royalists at Marston Moor, near York, and gain control of most of northern England. Just over three months earlier, Sir William Waller had defeated the Royalist southern army at Cheriton in Hampshire.



**25 SEPTEMBER 1643**

Parliament signs the 'Solemn League and Covenant' with the Scots. It agrees to adopt Presbyterianism in England, in exchange for military aid. A large Scottish army begins to assemble on the border.

**3 SEPTEMBER 1651**

On the first anniversary of his victory over the Scots at Dunbar, Cromwell defeats Charles II's Scottish Royalist army at Worcester. Charles manages to escape to the continent.

**16 DECEMBER 1653**

After dismissing the Rump Parliament in April and then setting up a short-lived nominated assembly known as 'Barebones' Parliament, Oliver Cromwell is declared Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.

**29 MAY 1660**

After 18 months of political instability following the death of Oliver Cromwell, King Charles II is restored to the throne.

A grand procession marks the return of Charles II





## TO HIS DEATH

This 19th-century painting shows Charles I walking from St James's Palace to his place of execution, Whitehall

### ROYAL CHAPLAIN

William Juxon, the Bishop of London, accompanied **Charles I** to the execution block. He was appointed **Archbishop of Canterbury** at the restoration of King Charles II.







**KING'S GUARD**

Colonel Matthew Tomlinson commanded the troops who accompanied the King to his **trial and execution**. The colonel always treated his royal captive with courtesy, and Charles gave him a **golden toothpick and case** as a memento.



# CHARLES I MARTYR KING

How could England execute its King? The dramatic chain of events that lead to Charles's death includes secret plots, kidnap, treason and a bullet-proof hat...





**C**harles I took his kingship seriously. A fervent believer in the divine right of the monarchy, he thought he was subject to no earthly authority. As he saw it, his right to rule came directly from on high, and so he was answerable to God alone. Yet when he was born in 1600, nobody had expected him to become King. His parents, James I and VI and Anne of Denmark, had an older son, Henry. However, when this first-born died in 1612, the young Charles found himself heir to the thrones of England (which at the time included Wales), Scotland and Ireland. He was thrown into a rigorous training regime to prepare for the crown. Charles was short, afflicted with a stutter and had weak ankles, possibly caused by rickets. Hardly the image of a powerful ruler. However, things soon turned around – he had always been an able student but, as he reached maturity, he also became a skilled horseman and marksman, conquering his disabilities with the same dogged determination that would later be his undoing.

Parliament and its forces may have defeated King Charles I in 1646, but they still had the

problem of deciding what to do with him. At that time, few people would have considered the possibility of deposing their King, let alone executing him, so some form of agreement was called for. But Parliament was divided. The majority, known as Presbyterians, loosely allied with the Scots, favoured a negotiated settlement and the disbandment of the New Model Army. However, a significant minority, known as Independents, had links with the army and

might be excluded from any deal made with the King by the Presbyterian majority – seized Charles I on 4 June 1647, eventually holding him at Hampton Court Palace. Charles lived there in comfort, saw his children and was visited by representatives of both Parliament and the army, neither of which had given up hope of reaching some form of compromise.

While these discussions were taking place at Hampton Court, meetings of a different sort were taking place downstream at Putney. Officers and men of the victorious New Model Army were debating the very basis of political society, including the agenda of the 'Levellers'. This was a movement that argued for, amongst other things, greater religious toleration, an extension of the franchise to allow more men to vote and curbs on the power of the monarchy. It was a sign of the times.

## CHARLES BELIEVED HE WAS SUBJECT TO NO EARTHLY AUTHORITY AND WAS ANSWERABLE TO GOD ALONE

wanted to take a harder line. Even so, all of Charles's opponents accepted that while he had been wrong, he should still have at least some limited powers as King.

The monarch had ended the war as a prisoner of the Scots. They later handed him over to Parliament who kept him under house arrest at Holdenby House in the Midlands. The leaders of the New Model Army – who were worried they

### HEAD OF PROPOSALS

In November 1647, Charles escaped from Hampton Court and made his way to the Isle of Wight, where he hoped the island's governor, Colonel Robert Hammond, would

### TIME FOR CHANGE

MAIN: Commanders of the New Model Army try to negotiate with Charles  
RIGHT: The report of a speech given by the radical William Everard



### NEW RADICALS

The Civil Wars unleashed a wave of forward-thinkers. William Everard's 'True Levellers' called for the common ownership of land – a shocking idea at the time.

### THE Declaration and Standard

Of the Levellers of England  
Delivered in a Speech to his Excellency the Lord Gen. Fairfax, on Friday last at White-Hall, by Mr. Everard, a late Member of the Army, and his Prophecies in reference thereunto; shewing what will befall the Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, by their submitting to community; With their invitation and promise unto the people, and their proceedings in Windsor Park, Owlins park, and severall other places; also, the Examination and confession of the said Mr. Everard before his Excellency, the manner of his deportment with his Haron, and his severall speeches and expressions, when he was commanded to put it off. Together with a List of the severall Regiments of Horse and Foot that have call Lots to go for Ireland.





## IN DEFENCE

MAIN: Charles I runs rings around his accusers' flawed legal arguments during his trial in Westminster Hall.

RIGHT: The bullet-proof hat worn by the trial judge



## HARD HAT

Because of the risk of an **assassination attempt** during the controversial trial, the guards were on high alert. Lord President of the Court John Bradshaw was given this **armoured hat** to wear.



help him. But the King and his advisers had misjudged Hammond, who refused to betray the Parliamentary powers and Charles found himself a prisoner again, this time in Carisbrooke Castle. There, he continued to meet with representatives of Parliament and the army. That summer, the army leadership had presented Charles with a settlement plan called the 'Heads of the Proposals'. This would have allowed Charles to control the army and appoint his own advisers after ten years. It also permitted the survival of bishops and the prayer book for those who wanted it. In exchange it called for biennial Parliaments and freedom of worship for independent congregations outside the established church.

A more flexible king might have accepted these remarkably generous terms, but not Charles I. While talking with Parliament and the army, he had also been secretly negotiating with the representatives of his other subjects, the Scots. Together, they agreed a plan known as the 'Engagement'. In return for the temporary adoption of Presbyterianism in England, the Scots would invade the country and restore Charles I to power. The invasion would be supported by risings in both England and Ireland. The result was the Second Civil War. It was a worrying time for the English Parliament, but its forces were up to the job. They suppressed the Royalist risings, and defeated the Scots at Preston.

# 300

The number of sieges took place during the Civil Wars.

The second war led to a hardening of attitudes among the army and the Independents in Parliament. As they saw it, God had judged Parliament right, by handing them victory in the First Civil War. By causing a second conflict, Charles had defied God's judgement and had caused unnecessary bloodshed. Charles would have to pay for his actions, but how?

The Independents did not command a majority in Parliament, where the Presbyterians were still in favour of negotiating with the King. On 6 December 1648, the New Model Army took action. In what became known as 'Pride's Purge', a force of soldiers under Colonel Thomas Pride took up position at the entrance to the House of Commons and waited for the MPs to arrive for the day's sitting. Pride arrested 45, who were deemed to be enemies of the army, and had them locked up in places across Westminster. More than 180 more were refused entry and wandered away, no doubt thinking that the army they had brought into being had become a far greater threat than the King had ever been. Others left in protest. Two-thirds of the Commons' membership had been purged and the remainder, barely 200 members, became known as the 'Rump' Parliament.

## THE KING'S COURT

On 13 December, the Rump broke off negotiations with the King and brought him

to Hurst Castle, a grim fortress perched on a shingle spit in the Solent, and then onto Windsor. Cromwell attempted to act as mediator, initially hoping Charles could be persuaded to abdicate. But it soon became clear that the King would never contemplate it and Cromwell joined those who sought the King's trial and, eventually, his execution. On 6 January 1649, the Rump established a High Court of Justice to try Charles I, and named 159 commissioners to serve on it. Over half of those named would never attend. The House of Lords refused to pass the bill establishing the Court and, needless to say, it never received the royal assent that was technically required. The Rump pressed on, regardless.

On 10 January, the highest-ranking judge they could find who was prepared to preside over the trial, an obscure Cheshire lawyer called John Bradshaw, was appointed Lord President of the Court - and given a bullet-proof hat for protection. On 19 January, the day before the trial, Charles was brought from Windsor to St James's Palace, where he would spend the last 11 nights of his life. The following day, dressed in black, carrying a cane and wearing the star



## The most significant execution in British history

The man who cut off Charles's head **wore a hood** to hide his identity. Nobody is certain about who actually carried out the deed, although it may well have been London hangman Richard Brandon.

**ABOVE LEFT: The silk vest worn by Charles during his execution**  
**ABOVE RIGHT: Today, a bust of Charles I looks down on the site of his beheading**  
**LEFT: Charles I's death warrant. Cromwell's signature is third down in the left hand column**

**ENGLISHMAN**  
This statue of a pensive Oliver Cromwell stands outside the Houses of Parliament

The trial was not without its moments of drama. As the register of commissioners was read out and it came to the name of Thomas Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief of the army, a masked woman stood up in the public gallery. “He has more sense than to be here”, she shouted. It was Fairfax’s wife, Anne. After the proceedings were declared open, John Cook, the Solicitor General, introduced the charges against the King. He’d only just begun when Charles tried to interrupt him, tapping him on the shoulder with his cane and telling him to “hold”. Cook ignored this and carried on with the indictment so Charles rose from the red velvet chair he was sitting in and, as he poked Cook again, the ornate silver end of his cane broke off and clattered onto the floor. There was a pause as Charles waited for

Andrew Broughton, one of the two Clerks of the Court, read the full indictment. It said that “out of a wicked design to erect and uphold in himself an unlimited and tyrannical power to rule according to his will,” Charles had “traitorously and maliciously levied war against the present Parliament and the people therein represented”. It then went on to list the battles at which Charles had been present together with the events of the Second Civil War. It concluded that because he had caused

The number of men who signed King Charles's death warrant in 1649





#### SHOCK AND HORROR

As the **axe fell** down on Charles I's neck, a **loud groan** went up from the crowd who had gathered to watch.

## THE RISE OF OLIVER CROMWELL

The Civil Wars saw Cromwell climb the ladder of success

A hero to some, a monster to others, Oliver Cromwell remains one of the most controversial figures in the story of Britain. The Civil Wars are popularly seen as a struggle between Charles I and Cromwell. But it's worth noting that Cromwell, the man who was to become the most powerful figure in Britain, spent the first two-thirds of his life in relative obscurity. He'd been MP for Huntingdon in 1628 and, in 1640, he was elected MP for Cambridge. While he was a vocal opponent of Charles's policies in the

months preceding the Civil Wars, he wasn't a leading one and it's significant that when Charles drew up a list of MPs to arrest in January 1642, Cromwell wasn't on it. The war made Cromwell. He proved to be a natural soldier and his military victories gained him rapid promotion and the ability to intervene on the national stage. They also gave him the inclination to make that intervention, for he saw in his victories a sign that he had been singled out by God.

Serving in Parliament's Eastern Association Army, Cromwell won a string of impressive victories, culminating in the Battle of Marston Moor, North Yorkshire, in July 1644, where he commanded part of the Parliamentary cavalry. He became committed to the goal of imposing a settlement on the King through military

victory, and he backed the establishment of the New Model Army. He again played a leading role at the crucial Battle of Naseby, Northamptonshire, in 1645, and was heavily involved in the mopping up operations that followed. In 1647, he saw off attempts by Parliament to limit the power of the army while also suppressing the more radical elements in it.

Until 1648, he believed that the King would be part of any political settlement. But, following the Second Civil War, his opinion swung in favour of deposing Charles, and putting him on trial.

In 1649, Cromwell ruthlessly crushed rebels in Ireland before returning, as Commander-in-Chief, to defeat a Scottish Royalist army at Dunbar on 3 September 1650. He repeated the performance at Worcester, exactly a year later.

#### HERO OR VILLAIN?

Erected in 1899, this statue of Oliver Cromwell, has long **divided public opinion**. In 2004, a motion was raised to have the statue removed and **melted down**, but it was not supported by MPs.





## EXPERT VIEW

**Julian Humphrys,**  
*Development  
Officer of the  
Battlefields Trust*

## IT'S SEEN BY MANY AS A CONFLICT WITH TWO DISTINCT SIDES

### What is it that's still so fascinating about the British Civil Wars?

While it was a period that had a major effect upon the development of the constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy of today, I think that ultimately it strikes a chord because it's seen by many as a conflict with two distinct 'sides'. The image of gaily dressed and undisciplined Cavaliers fighting organised Roundheads in sombre uniforms may be misleading, but it's a powerful one, and one that still endures.

### Was Parliament's victory inevitable?

Parliament certainly enjoyed a number of significant advantages, not least that it controlled the most prosperous parts of the country. But it still had to deploy those advantages, and in doing so it ended up tearing itself apart. The taxation it introduced was higher than anything under Charles, while the army it created ended up being as great a threat to Parliament's liberties as the King had ever been.

### What was the turning point of the Civil Wars?

The Battle of Naseby, in 1645. The Royalists had been on the back foot for a year previously, but they were still a potent threat. The longer the King remained unbeaten, the greater his chance of obtaining a favourable settlement. Parliament's victory at Naseby was no foregone conclusion, but it destroyed the King's main field army and, militarily, he never recovered.

### Would you have been a Roundhead or Cavalier?

Like many people at the time, I would have tried to keep out of the whole affair! However, if pressed, based on a number of factors including my ancestry and education, I guess I would have ended up with Parliament.

the wars, he was guilty of all the "treasons, murders, rapines, burnings, spoils, desolations, damages and mischiefs" committed in them.

What happened next has been described as Charles's finest hour. When given the opportunity to speak he refused to enter a plea, demanding instead, with no trace of his stutter, to know by what authority they sought to try their lawful King. He maintained that the House of Commons on its own could not try anybody, or have the authority to establish a court. He argued that the injustice he was suffering was what all his subjects would suffer at the hands of what he dismissively called this "fraction of a Parliament".

Charles appeared before the court four times in all, and each time he challenged its authority and refused to enter a plea. The Rump and the army's desire for an open trial that vindicated their actions had backfired badly. When Charles repeatedly demanded the right to a trial by a properly constituted court acting on the basis of established law, they simply had no answer.

Nevertheless the show had to go on, and the court proceeded as if the King had pleaded guilty (this was standard legal practice in the event of a refusal to plead).

Witnesses were heard, though Charles was not present to hear or question them, and on 27 January the judgement was reached

that "Charles Stuart, as a tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy to the good people of this nation shall be put to death by the severing of his head from his body". The Commissioners who were present rose to their feet to show their

agreement with the sentences and over the next two days, 59 of them signed Charles's death warrant. Cromwell was third to sign, and he is said to have relieved the tension by flicking ink at Henry Marten, one of his fellow judges. On 30 January 1649, King Charles I was beheaded outside the Banqueting House on Whitehall. In March, the Rump passed Acts abolishing the monarchy and the House of Lords. England was now a Republic. 📍

## CHARLES DEMANDED THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY A PROPER COURT

## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

When was the  
monarchy restored,  
and why?

The abolition of the monarchy left the new Republic riddled with problems. Its leaders faced conflicting aims, notably "healing and settling" the nation, maintaining the support of the army, and bringing about "godly reformation". The Rump made little progress with any of these and, in 1653, Cromwell dissolved it by force. He replaced it with an assembly of "godly men", known as the 'Barebones' Parliament, after one of its more radical members. Indeed, the radicalism of the minority alarmed the majority, who surrendered their power within six months. Then, in December 1653, Cromwell accepted the army's 'Instrument of Government' – England's first written constitution. It called for triennial Parliaments and made Cromwell Lord

**END OF AN ERA**  
MAIN: The exiled  
Charles II was restored  
in 1660  
BELOW: Cromwell's  
death mask



Protector for life. In 1655, Cromwell introduced a direct military government. Major-Generals now

supervised a tax levied on former Royalists, and also suppressed horse-racing, stage plays and similar 'heathen' activities. This didn't go down too well, and the nation's discontent grew.

In 1657, Cromwell became King in all but name. He died in 1658 and was succeeded by his son, Richard. Oliver had held the nation together by an iron will and sheer force of personality; his affable son was a very different character. As the country descended into chaos, Charles II was invited to return to England as King.





# GET HOOKED!

There are countless Civil War sites, books and films – here's our pick of the bunch...

## MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS



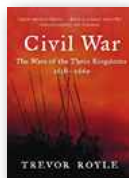
### ▲ NATIONAL CIVIL WAR CENTRE, NEWARK

Early 2015 will see the opening of a new museum in Nottinghamshire. As well as exhibitions, there'll be an app to guide you round the town, which played a key role in the wars. [www.civilwarnewark.co.uk](http://www.civilwarnewark.co.uk)

#### ALSO CHECK OUT

- ▶ Guided walks run by the Battlefield Trust [www.battlefieldtrust.com](http://www.battlefieldtrust.com)
- ▶ Old Wardour Castle in Wiltshire, site of a dramatic siege
- ▶ The walls at Chester (see page 90 for more details)

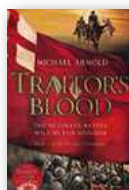
## BOOKS



### CIVIL WAR: THE WARS OF THE THREE KINGDOMS 1638-1660

by Trevor Royle

A overview of all three wars, including Ireland, Scotland and Wales as well as England.



### THE CIVIL WAR CHRONICLES

by Michael Arnold

This is gritty historical fiction, Civil Wars style. The series follows Captain Stryker from the Battle of Edgehill to who knows where!

#### ALSO CHECK OUT

- ▶ Civil War: the History of England Volume III by Peter Ackroyd
- ▶ Oliver Cromwell and the English Revolution by John Morrill
- ▶ Slimy Stuarts from the Horrible Histories range, by Terry Deary
- ▶ Restoration: Charles II and His Kingdoms, 1660-1685 by Tim Harris

## ON SCREEN



### CROMWELL (1970)

Richard Harris and Sir Alec Guinness star in Ken Hughes's exciting – if sometimes inaccurate – epic.

#### ALSO CHECK OUT

- ▶ Ben Wheatley's drama, *A Field in England* (2013)
- ▶ *The Devil's Whore* (2008), a dark four-part drama about the events of the 17th century

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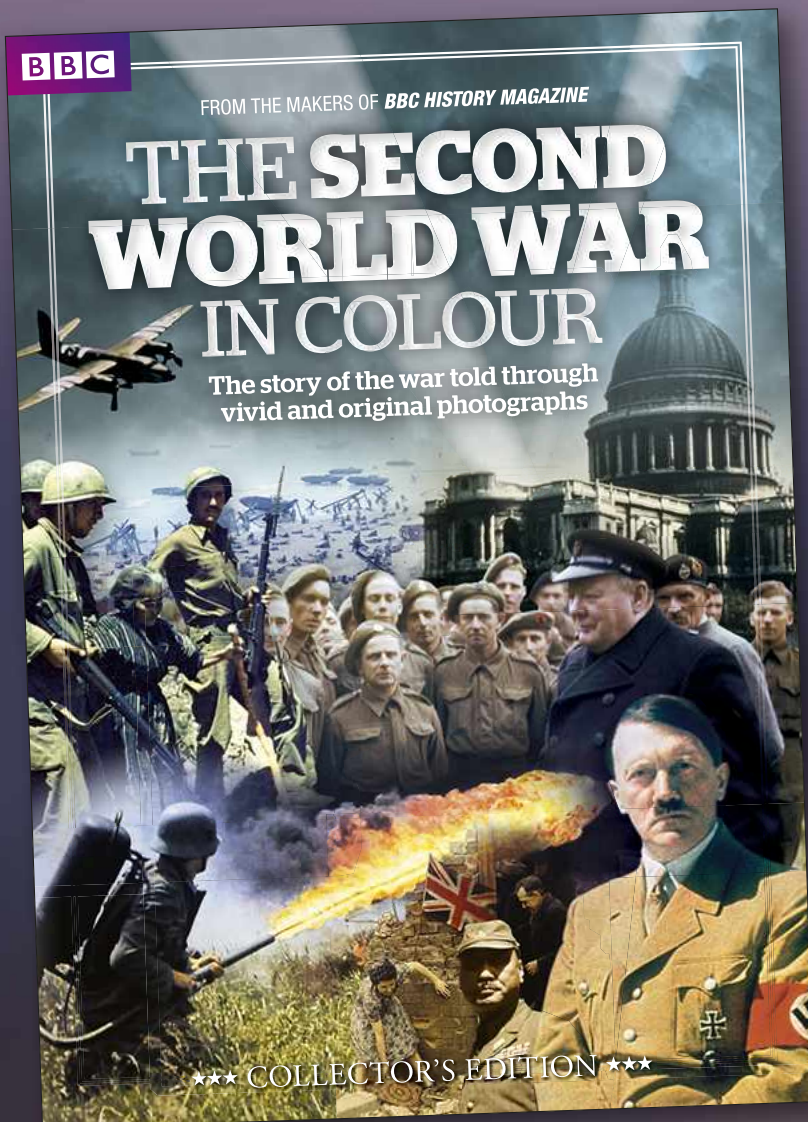
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# CONQUERING EVEREST

In 1953, two climbers risked their lives to be the first to successfully stand on top of the world. Here are the extraordinary colour photos from their epic trek...

## ABOVE THE CLOUDS

### MOUNTAIN SUPREMACY

On 28 May 1953, a beekeeper from New Zealand, Edmund Hillary (in the blue jacket) and a Nepalese Sherpa, Tenzing Norgay, take a rest some 8,000 metres up the world's highest mountain. They are part of a massive British assault team, determined to reach the top and to beat their main rivals, the Swiss.



ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (WITH IBG) X4, THINKSTOCK XI

## TEAM EFFORT

A vast number of people put their all into this Everest attempt...



## SMILE! EXPEDITION SNAP

British Colonel John Hunt recruits a huge team for this attempt, with 20 local Sherpas, ten renowned climbers and 350 porters.

## SUPPLIES HEAVY LOAD

Tons of supplies have to be carried up the mountain to support the climb - from food and tents, to special ice-climbing equipment.



## GRUB'S UP THE HIGH LIFE

Hillary rests at Camp IV - they make nine campsites in total, on this military-style mountaineering operation.





**THE PRESSURE WAS ON  
– MONSOON SEASON COULD  
HAVE STARTED WITHIN DAYS**

## **EPIC SCENERY**

### **LAND OF ICE AND SNOW**

Around 6,000 metres up, the true scale of this feat can be imagined. The Western Cwm – with its snow-covered, bowl-shaped slopes – amplifies the sun's rays, and it can get uncomfortably warm.



## **DON'T LOOK DOWN**

### **CROSSING THE CHASM**

A deep crevasse in the ice is just one of the everyday challenges the team faces. Many of the icy ravines are crossed by walking over a log bridge or ladder.



# KITTED OUT

The mountaineering gear of the 1953 ascent ranged from simple essentials to the cutting edge...



IN PICTURES  
HILLARY AND  
TENZING

## EVEREST EVE

### CAMP IX

Hillary and Tenzing approach their final campsite. Tonight, they make camp; tomorrow, they head for the summit.



## GET A GRIP

### ON YOUR FEET

The expedition uses two types of boot - one has been custom-made to be lightweight, waterproof and insulated. Their rudimentary steel crampons are weighty but essential tools.

## O<sub>2</sub>

### TAKE A BREATHER

Hillary and Tenzing use this open-circuit oxygen set during their ascent. There is also a closed-circuit option, which fellow climbers Charles Evans and Tom Bourdillon used on the first of the team's summit pushes, three days earlier. They ran short of oxygen, and had to turn back.



## CHECK!

### READY FOR THE OFF

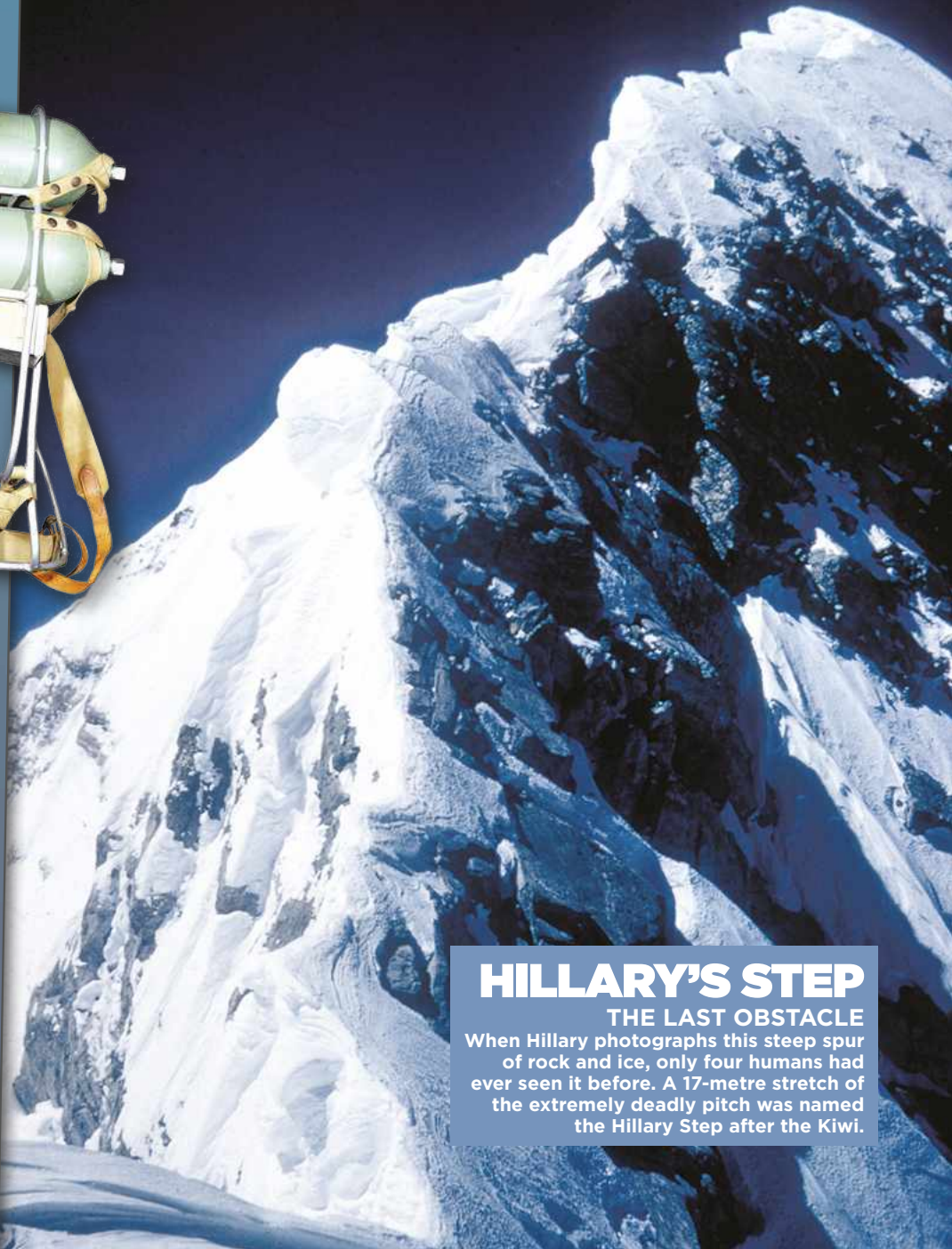
The Kiwi and the Sherpa make their final preparations before they tackle the summit. All in, each carries an extra 20 kilograms - almost the standard allowance for luggage on most airlines.



## HILLARY'S STEP

### THE LAST OBSTACLE

When Hillary photographs this steep spur of rock and ice, only four humans had ever seen it before. A 17-metre stretch of the extremely deadly pitch was named the Hillary Step after the Kiwi.







**IN PICTURES  
HILLARY AND  
TENZING**

## ATOP THE PEAK, THE CLIMBERS CELEBRATED WITH A HANDSHAKE AND A HUG

### ON TOP OF THE WORLD

#### STANDING TALL

Tenzing and Hillary reach the highest point on Earth at 11.30am on 29 May 1953. During their 15 minutes on the 8,850-metre-high summit, Tenzing raises his ice-axe, onto which they have secured flags to represent Britain, Nepal, the United Nations and India. After burying some sweets and biscuits, they head back down.

## THE GLORY

Respect, friendship and fame awaited the duo once they made their way back down the mountain



## YOU DID IT!

### CLIMBER RECOGNITION

James Morris of *The Times* gives the pair a hearty handshake as they make their way down through the camps. At Camp IX, Hillary greets teammate George Lowe with "Well George, we knocked the bastard off!"



## BROMANCE

### A BEAUTIFUL FRIENDSHIP

In their first interview after the historic ascent, the two record breakers smile together. They remain lifelong chums, and for many decades conceal the fact that it was Hillary who put first foot on the summit.



## PRESS CALL

### HEROES' WELCOME

A month later, the party arrives at London Airport, and the world's press turns out to greet them. Tenzing and a clean-shaven Hillary stand front and centre, while John Hunt, the expedition leader, waves a Union Jack on an ice pick.

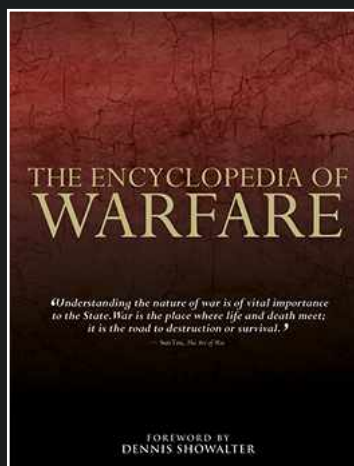
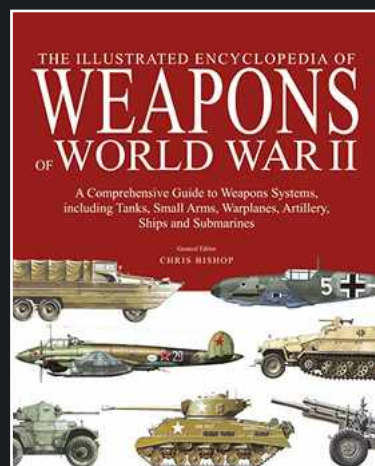
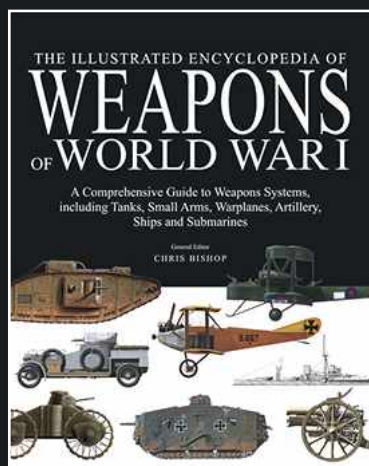
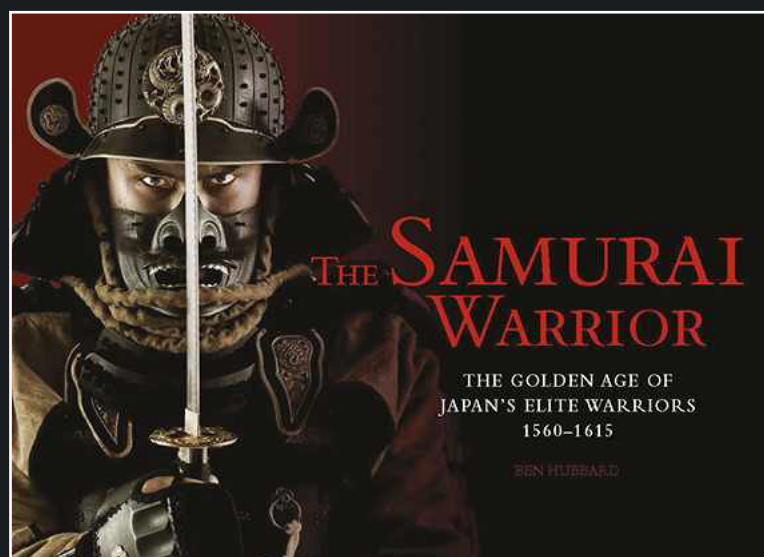
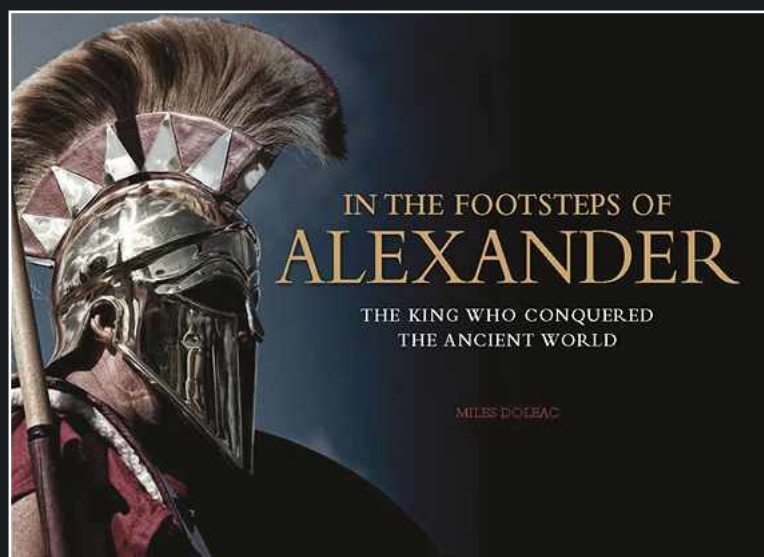


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# Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• HOW DID THEY DO THAT? 62

## OUR EXPERTS

### EMILY BRAND

Historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



### JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



### GREG JENNER

Former Consultant for CBBC's award-winning *Horrible Histories* and author



### SEAN LANG

Senior Lecturer at Anglia Ruskin Uni, focusing on the British Empire, and author



### RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author on a wide range of historical subjects, from ancient to modern.



### MILES RUSSELL

Author and Senior Lecturer of Archaeology at Bournemouth Uni



## NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Wondering about a particular historical happening? Don't rack your brains - our expert panel has the answer, so get in touch



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**NOT FOR THE FAINT-HEARTED**  
A common form of sacrifice involved cutting a man's heart out

**DID YOU KNOW?**

### NOM NOM NEWS

In 1894, there were reports in English culinary journal *The Table* that an Australian confectioner had "hit upon the brilliant idea" of an edible newspaper, with the affairs of the day printed in liquid chocolate onto a thin paste of dough.

## How many people did the **Aztecs** sacrifice?



The Aztec Empire was the most powerful state in the Americas when Europeans first arrived. The Spanish invaders were shocked to find that the Aztecs carried out huge numbers of human sacrifices at their temples.

The scale of the killings has long been a matter of controversy as the Spanish may have exaggerated the numbers killed to make the Aztecs appear more barbaric.

Sacrifice was a central focus of religion in Central America. People would often stab themselves with

thorns in their tongues, ears or even genitalia to offer the blood to the gods. As for human sacrifice, some victims volunteered for the good of the community or to atone for a sin, but most were prisoners of war or criminals.

The Spanish records relate mostly to the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan, where sacrifices took place 18 times every year, with around 60 victims each time. A human sacrifice was dedicated to one of the gods, so the form of sacrifice varied accordingly. The god Tlaloc, for

example, demanded that children have their throats cut, and to please Chicomecoatl, a girl was beheaded. Huitzilopochtli preferred to have the beating hearts of men cut out and placed in front of his statue, while the severed head was put on a rack on the temple walls.

It is possible that around 20,000 people were sacrificed a year in the Aztec Empire. Special occasions demanded more blood - when a new temple to Huitzilopochtli was dedicated in 1487, an estimated 80,400 people were sacrificed. **RM**





# When were **coins** first made?



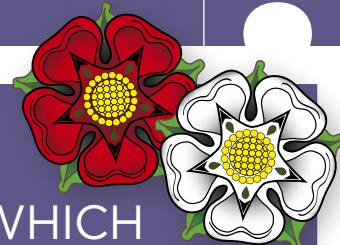
The very earliest coins were pieces of precious metal that were stamped with a design to guarantee their purity and weight. It is thought that the first coins were produced in the mid 500s BC in Asia Minor. Local rulers had to pay Greek mercenaries a set weight of precious metal at the end of their contracts, and to ensure the correct amount was paid, coins were used. These pieces of metal were generally stamped with an animal head on one side, perhaps indicating the person who issued them, and an abstract design on the other signifying the weight.

The first coins to be issued with the intention that they would be used as money were those minted by King Croesus of Lydia, a rich and powerful Greek state on the west coast of what is now Turkey. These coins, from c550 BC, were small gold pieces stamped with a lion and a bull. King Pheidon of Argos minted silver coins stamped with a turtle, and some claim that he produced his coins before Croesus, but the dates when Pheidon lived are disputed. RM



## SPARE CHANGE

The silver coin depicts the god Apollo while the gold coins show animals, including a lion



# WHICH ROSE WON THE WAR?



The Wars of the Roses ended at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, but technically, neither side won.

The wars had nothing to do with the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, but was a dispute between rival branches of the family of Edward III. On one side were supporters of Duke of Lancaster John of Gaunt, while on the other was Edmund, Duke of York. As Henry Tudor's victory over Richard III marked the end of the Plantagenets, neither the red nor white rose was the clear victor, despite Henry's distant connection to Lancaster. SL

# Why are people of noble birth said to be '**blue-blooded**'?



The earliest English record of the term 'blue-blooded' in reference to those of noble descent dates to the early 19th century, but the notion actually stretches back much further.

The concept likely originates in medieval Spain as 'sangre azul', and is attributed to the rich, powerful families of Castile. As part of their 'pure Gothic' descent, they would claim never to have intermarried with another race by drawing attention to their pale skin, which made the blueness of their veins visible. An English publication of 1811 stated that the nobility of Valencia was divided into three classes – blue blood, red blood and yellow blood – with the first "confined to families who have been made grandees". In the ninth

century, Spanish military noblemen reportedly proved their pedigree by displaying their visible veins to distinguish themselves from their darker-skinned Moorish enemy. Throughout Europe, the term came to express the difference between the upper and lower classes – the former prizing their fashionable, marble-like skin complete with visible veins, in contrast to the tanned skin of those toiling in the sun. Somewhat strangely to our eyes, a gentleman suitor might safely make a compliment to his lady's turquoise veins, which were also often made prominent in early modern portraits of noblewomen. The look was truly desirable. EB





## DID LORD BYRON REALLY HAVE A PET BEAR?



Among the many other eccentricities of the Romantic poet, Lord Byron kept a bear as a pet. He was a noted animal lover and so was annoyed when he became a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1805, only to be told that the college banned the keeping of pet dogs. Not to be outdone, Byron brought along a tame bear instead, arguing that bears weren't specifically mentioned in the college statutes so there were no legal grounds for complaint.

Byron won the argument and the bear was allowed to stay in his room. JH



## Did Nero really 'fiddle' while Rome burned?



The short answer is 'no'. The fiddle, or violin, was not invented until the 16th century so Nero would have played a lyre or harp instead anyway. With regard to the charge that he occupied himself with trivial matters during the crisis, the jury is out.

The fire of AD 64, described as being "more terrible than any

other in terms of the violence of the flames", burned for nearly a week and devastated large areas of Rome. Of the city's 14 districts, three were completely destroyed whilst a further seven were badly damaged. Nero, who had been out of the city when the fire started, returned as soon as he heard the news. Taking shelter in his residence, some claim he was so

struck by the horror that he sang of the fall of Troy, an act that perhaps understandably did not endear him to later writers.

Nero initially helped with the relief effort but then, in what turned out to be a public relations catastrophe, cleared an area of around 80 hectares of the city centre in order to build a luxurious new home. MR



### OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Hundreds of thousands were made homeless during the blaze that lasted six days, and 70% of the buildings were destroyed

## DID YOU KNOW?

### FRIDGE ON A HOT, THATCH ROOF

Iron Age roundhouses had no chimney hole, so smoke from the fire seeped through into the thatch. This made the roof the perfect place to smoke and preserve fish or meat. It was like having a fridge in the attic.

## BANTAMS

Little Men have made History.

### PLUCK

CAN MAKE UP FOR INCHES.

REMEMBER

### NELSON

AND

### ROBERTS

Like them you can serve your Country  
and  
Help Old England in her Hour of Need.

SO JOIN THE

## BANTAM BATTALION

Height - 5 ft. to 5 ft. 3 ins.  
Chest expanded - 34 ins.

RECRUITING OFFICE,  
THE ARMOURY, STROUD.

## WHAT WERE THE BANTAM BATTALIONS?



The minimum required height for British army recruits in 1914 was 5ft 3in, but a Member of Parliament, Arthur

Bigland (yes, really), got the idea of allowing shorter volunteers to recruit. He managed to persuade the War Office to authorise 'bantam battalions'.

The bantams – who had to be between 5ft and the standard 5ft 3in – proved well suited to tunnelling work, particularly the dangerous job of crawling through small spaces. Their height,

however, was a disadvantage in battle. The bantams had difficulty maintaining the flow of recruits and often had to 'dilute' themselves by taking men of regulation height. When conscription was introduced in 1916, the army quietly abandoned the bantam idea and reimposed the minimum height for all new recruits. SL

### TALL ORDER

A recruitment poster from 1915 asks "little men" to make history



## IN A NUTSHELL

# WHAT WAS THE EAST INDIA COMPANY?

The company of traders and merchants that ruled much of India with its huge army

### What was the East India Company?

The East India Company (EIC) was an English, and later British, trading corporation that grew to be an imperial power, ruling most of India.

### How did the EIC start?

The company began in 1600 with a group of English merchants wanting to take advantage of the vast profits that could be made by trading spices from the East Indies (modern day Indonesia). These spices were in huge demand in Europe. The merchants were granted a charter by Elizabeth I giving their new company monopoly rights over trade in the region. But when they arrived in the East Indies, the company's representatives

discovered that the Dutch and Portuguese had already sewn up the spice trade, with few opportunities for newcomers. Instead, the company turned to India, attracted by its high-quality textiles.

### What kind of an organisation was the company?

The first voyages were funded separately, but within a few years, the EIC had become a joint stock. As with today's multinational corporations, shares could be bought and sold, and shareholders in the company received dividends.

### How did the EIC become established in India?

In the early 17th century, much of India was ruled by the Mughal

dynasty, whose power and wealth easily eclipsed that of the English crown. The Mughals saw little threat from the English and so allowed them to set up small coastal outposts. From there, the EIC traded a variety of products, including textiles, which fetched high prices in England.

### When did the company take on an imperial role?

Until well into the 18th century its main focus was trade, but two important factors caused that to change. Firstly, internal divisions saw the Mughal empire weaken and disintegrate, resulting in a power vacuum. Secondly, throughout the 18th century, Britain was engaged in a long series of wars with France, which led to clashes in India where the countries jostled for influence.

The EIC always had small groups of soldiers to protect their trading areas, but as India became more uncertain and hostile, the company built up an army that would eventually number over 200,000 men. This force, largely comprising Indian soldiers, enabled the company to become an imperial power.

In 1757, the EIC defeated the ruler of Bengal at the Battle of Plassey, following his capture of a company settlement at Calcutta the year before. Within a few years, the company assumed control of Bengal and gradually expanded, conquering one province after another until it dominated the Indian peninsula.

### THE COMPANY'S NATIVE ARMY

An engraving of Indian troops – or 'sepoys' – in the EIC's service



As it took over territories, the company realised that it could make a great deal of money from taxes and customs duties, which soon rivalled trade in importance.

### Were the EIC's activities limited to India?

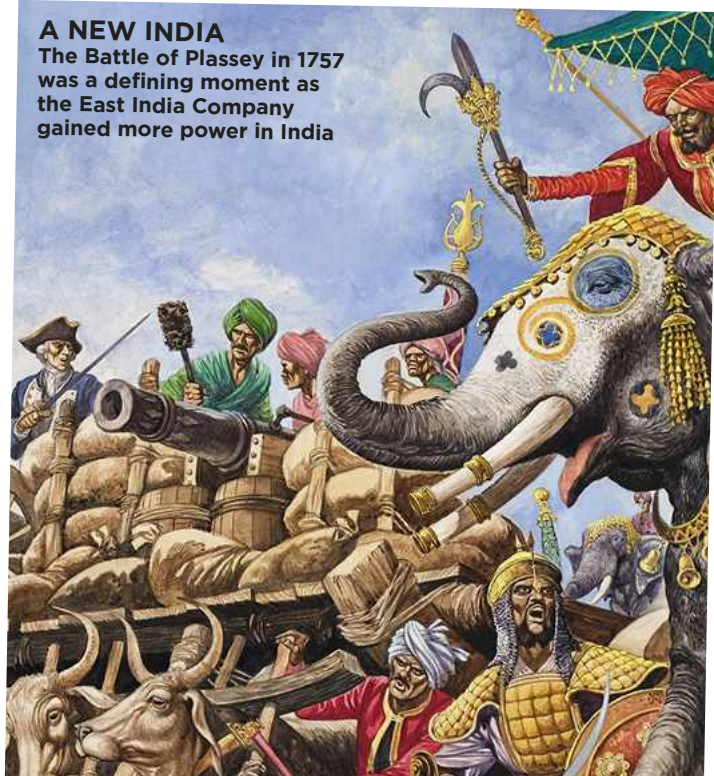
Although India was its main focus, the company was active in other parts of Asia as well. Singapore was founded as a colony by the EIC in the early 19th century. They also traded extensively with China, which produced tea and porcelain. In order to pay for goods, company traders illegally exported Indian opium into China, setting off a chain of events that eventually led to the Opium Wars (see In a Nutshell, August 2014).

### How did the EIC end?

By the mid-19th century, the EIC had lost many of its trading privileges, and its main role was to administer India for the British government. This unusual situation had long caused unease in Britain, leading to several laws being passed to regulate the company's behaviour. In 1857, a major rebellion broke out in India against British rule, which was only suppressed with a tragic amount of bloodshed. This was the final straw for the British government, who stepped in to take direct control of India, leaving the EIC with little remaining purpose. The company was formally dissolved in 1873.

### A NEW INDIA

The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a defining moment as the East India Company gained more power in India





## DESIGN OF THE TIMES

# MEDIEVAL CLOTHING

The styles and fashions that defined medieval courts in England

**Target** The medieval times, or Middle Ages, lasted from the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century to the 15th century. During this period, particularly in the High Middle Ages of the 11th-13th centuries, social differences in class were expressed in the styles of dress. Whereas the poor wore cheap garments, nobles spent huge amounts of money on the finest materials so that they could look the part in society. Wool was used in most clothing as it was readily available and could be dyed different colours, but silks and furs were also common, allowing the rich to build a large wardrobe of looks.

## MEN'S CLOTHING

The traditional clothing consisted of linen under shirt and breeches, above which were worn woollen tights and a doublet. The outfit was completed with a thick and colourful tunic.

## WOMEN'S CLOTHING

Women wore dresses similar to the men's tunics with wide sleeves. The skirt reached all the way to the floor, anything shorter was deemed improper.

### TUNIC

Above the doublet, or jacket, was a thick, woollen tunic. In the earlier centuries of the medieval period, they reached the floor, but they gradually became shorter. Despite how heavy the tunics could be, a coat could be worn over them.

### SHOES

Fashionable shoes had long, pointed ends, stretching out far beyond the toes. They were padded to keep their shape but some were so long they were curled upwards and tied to the legs to prevent tripping!

### MARITAL STATUS

If a woman was married, she had to pin up her hair and cover her head. Single women could let their hair down.

### JEWELLERY

The very rich could afford to wear jewellery made of gold and inlaid with precious stones. As different techniques were developed, the jewellery became more decorative.

### NECKLINE

As the centuries went on, the neckline on a woman's dress got lower, and the dress itself got tighter, showing off the woman's body. Such well-fitting dresses led to the growth in popularity of the corset.

### BELT

As the garments were multi-layered, heavy and loose fitting, belts were a practical necessity. They were soon used, however, to hang further accessories, such as daggers and purses.

### LAVISH TOUCHES

Dresses worn by the wealthy were lined with either silk or fur, the quality of the trim was used to show off the status of the wearer.

### UNDERWEAR


Women's under garments were essentially a second dress as they reached the wearer's feet. They were made of linen in warm weather while in winter, they were mostly wool.








## WHY DO WE CALL SOMETHING 'A FLASH IN THE PAN'?

 The phrase goes back to the early days of firearms, when muskets had a small metal pan near the lock to hold some gunpowder.

When these guns were armed, the trigger was pulled back so that either a flint would cause a spark or some smouldering rope (called match) would go down into the pan.

Either way, the effect was to ignite the gunpowder in the pan, which would flare up. All being well, that flame would pass down a small hole into the barrel and set off the main charge, firing the bullet. But if this didn't happen, a 'flash in the pan' occurred. Ever since, the term has been used to describe something that starts impressively, but peters out into nothing. JH

## When did the **Tower of Pisa** start to lean?

 Begun in 1173, only the third storey was complete when the foundations shifted, tilting the white marble bell tower northwards. To correct the lean, builders elongated the fourth-storey pillars on the north side, but building was stopped until 1272 when Pisa was dragged into a century of warfare. By then, major subsidence had wobbled the masonry towards the south instead. Although completed, Pisa's tower has remained in an unwinnable battle against the ever-shifting soil. GJ




### DID YOU KNOW?

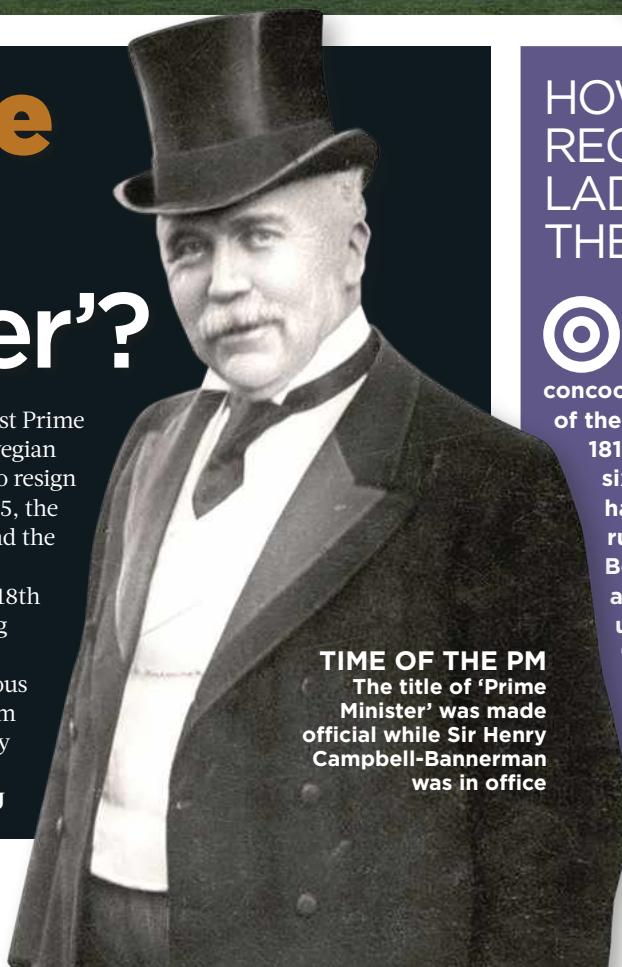
#### THE OWL AND THE NURSE

Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimean War, rescued a baby owl after it had fallen out of its nest at the Parthenon in Athens. She named the owl Athena and kept it as a beloved pet for five years.

## Who was the **first** British 'Prime Minister'?

 This is a bit of a trick question. Technically, Britain's first Prime Minister was Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a Glaswegian Liberal who led from 1905 until ill-health forced him to resign in 1908. This might surprise you, but the truth is that, until 1905, the term 'Prime Minister' was only a commonly-used nickname and the role was officially titled First Lord of the Treasury.


In fact, the term 'Prime Minister' had originated in the early 18th Century as something of an insult. With King George I speaking only broken English, and the financial crisis of the South Sea Bubble threatening the economy, British politics was in a perilous state. In 1721, Sir Robert Walpole stepped into the power vacuum and set about cleaning up the mess. His affronted rivals snarkily referred to him as 'Prime Minister', jealous that he held sway over the King. His official title was First Lord of the Treasury. GJ



#### TIME OF THE PM

The title of 'Prime Minister' was made official while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was in office

## HOW DID REGENCY LADIES WASH THEIR HAIR?

 In Jane Austen's era, hair care relied on homemade concoctions. One "cleanser of the head" suggested in 1811 involved frothing six egg whites into the hair and rinsing with rum and rose-water. Beef marrow, brandy and unsalted lard was used to give the hair "lustre". The rather smelly fragrance was disguised by applying perfumes of cinnamon and aniseed. EB



## HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

## AL KHAZNEH

Petra's most elaborate and beautiful ruin



Hidden among the canyons and desert dunes of Jordan is Petra, an ancient city carved by the Nabataean people from the very cliffs of sandstone. The centrepiece of the 'rose red city' is the temple of Al Khazneh

## THE ROSE CITY

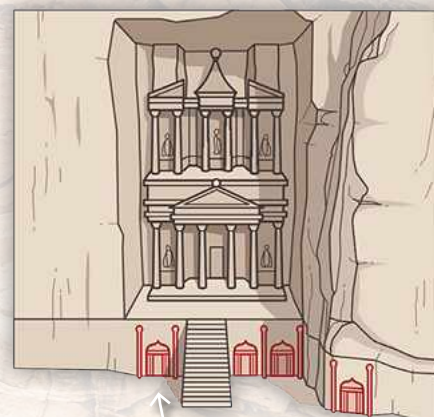
The sandstone that forms the cliffs at Petra has a high iron content, giving the rock its iconic reddish-pink hue. The colour of the rock has led some to call Petra the 'Rose City'.

## WORLD WONDER

Petra is Jordan's most visited tourist attraction and one of the world's architectural wonders. In 1985, Petra was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## THE ROAD TO AL KHAZNEH

The main way to reach Al Khazneh is the Siq, a narrow path running through a crack in the canyon – loomed over by the towering cliff walls. The path then opens up dramatically to reveal Al Khazneh.



## LOWER TOMBS

In 2003, archaeologists discovered four burial chambers approximately six metres below the surface. They contained human bones and hooks for hanging offerings of incense.



## CARVING AL KHAZNEH

The creation of Al Khazneh, thought to have been between first century BC and first century AD, was no easy feat. Before work began on the 12-storey structure, the builders had to scale the cliff. What makes the accomplishment more extraordinary is that Al Khazneh was carved from a single rock...

## 1. FLATTENING THE CLIFF FACE

Starting 40 metres up the cliff, the builders tunnelled straight along the rock face to create a platform to stand on. Then using pick axes, they gradually worked downwards, making a smooth surface.

## 2. CARVING THE FACADE

The facade was then carved top down. There was no margin for error as the builders had to ensure that the upper section was not too heavy for the bottom (not yet carved) causing it to collapse.

## 3. INSIDE THE STRUCTURE

Tunnels were then carved deep into the cliff, again from the top down, to create the entrance and inner chambers. Al Khazneh has only a few chambers behind the impressive facade.

## 4. REMOVING THE WASTE

Unwanted rock was transported to nearby sites at Petra so it could be used to build other structures. Emptying the interior would have required the moving of thousands of cubic metres of rock.



### HIDDEN TREASURE

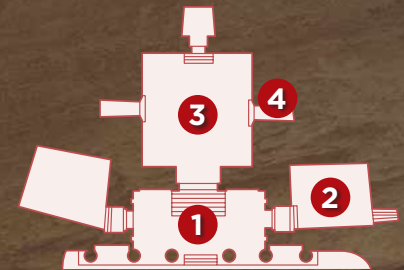
Near the top of Al Khazneh is a large stone urn, the carvings on which are badly damaged and chipped. This wasn't due to erosion, however, but gunshots. Bedouins, believing it to be full of treasure hidden by bandits, would shoot at the urn in the hope it would shatter and the treasure would rain down.

The first sight of Al Khazneh on the approach along the Siq



### WHO BUILT PETRA?

The columned architecture, imposing sculptures and intricate carvings initially fooled archaeologists into thinking Al Khazneh had been built by the Ancient Greeks. However, the real builders were the Nabataeans, a nomadic tribe running enormous camel caravans across the trade routes of the Arabian Desert on to the Mediterranean.



### INSIDE THE TEMPLE

There is not much to see beyond the breath-taking entrance as there are only a few rooms. It is thought Al Khazneh was built to be a crypt or a temple.

3. MAIN CHAMBER

4. TOMBS

1. HALL

2. SIDE CHAMBERS

### THE CARVINGS

Many carvings adorn the facade of Al Khazneh, mostly representing the afterlife. Flanking the entrance are two men on horseback - the twins Castor and Pollux who guided the souls of fallen heroes.







**“I was engaging in  
an adventure** the  
meaning of which I  
thoroughly understood.”

Joshua Slocum, *Sailing Alone Around the World*





# THE LONE WANDERER WHO SAILED THE WORLD

Joshua Slocum, the first man to sail around the world single-handedly, set off in 1895, just for the thrill of the adventure, as **Pat Kinsella** explains...

**OLD RELIABLE**  
Slocum sits aboard the *Spray* - his trusty, second-hand vessel on which he sailed around the world



One spring day in 1895, Joshua Slocum set sail from Massachusetts, America, with a singular idea in his head. "I had resolved on a voyage around the world,"

Slocum matter-of-factly recounts in the book he subsequently wrote about the journey – a feat never previously attempted by a solo sailor. "And as the wind on the morning of 24 April 1895, was fair, at noon I weighed anchor, set sail, and filled away from Boston."

Slocum was 51. He had \$1.80 in his pocket and was sailing an old oyster sloop, which, just 13 months earlier, had been rotting in a field. His expedition would become the food of folklore and the book, *Sailing Alone Around the World*, was destined to be an instant classic of the adventure-travel genre. One review, by *Swallows and Amazons* author Arthur Ransome, declared: "Boys who do not like this book ought to be drowned at once".

Instant drowning was a fate that could have visited Slocum at any time during his three-year odyssey. Despite having spent almost all of his life afloat – since running away to sea at the age of 14 to become a cabin boy on a fishing schooner – he'd never learnt to swim. It was a skill he considered useless.

## MAKING OF A SEA DOG

Born in 1844 to a large Quaker family in Nova Scotia, Canada, Slocum became a naturalised American while living in San Francisco in his mid 20s. He was qualified as a Chief Mate by then, a rank he'd occupied on British ships transporting goods between the UK and the US.

Slocum spent 13 years sailing the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to the Far East and Australia. He met his first wife, Virginia, in Sydney, and she accompanied him on various adventures, bearing him several children along the way. He went on to own and captain a number of ships and, a keen writer, he was a correspondent for a San Francisco newspaper.

Virginia died in Buenos Aires in 1884. Two years later, Slocum married his 24-year-old cousin, Henrietta. After enduring several harrowing experiences during their first voyage together, however – including hurricanes, outbreaks of smallpox and cholera, a pirate attack (during which Slocum shot and killed a would-be assailant) and being shipwrecked and stranded in southern Brazil – Henrietta decided against a life at sea.

Slocum's world was changing. Sail was giving way to steam and he was struggling to cope. Having spent his whole adult life at sea, surrounded by his family, the aging sailor suddenly determined to make a very different kind of voyage after being gifted an old oyster-fishing sloop by a friend, Captain Eben Pierce.

Pierce wryly warned that the 11-metre sloop "wants some repairs". This proved an understatement. At Poverty Point, Fairhaven, Slocum located the broken-down boat.

## THE MAIN PLAYERS



### JOSHUA SLOCUM

Author, adventurer and sailor. Completed the first-ever solo circumnavigation of the world, in 1898. In 1909, aged 65, he set off to explore the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers on the *Spray*, and was never seen again.



### VIRGINIA ALBERTINA WALKER

Slocum's first wife. Accompanied Slocum on his voyages until her death in 1884. She had seven children. Slocum was described as being "like a ship with a broken rudder" after Virginia's death.

### HENRIETTA ELLIOTT

Slocum's second wife, and his first cousin. Travelled on an eventful voyage that ended with a shipwreck in Brazil.



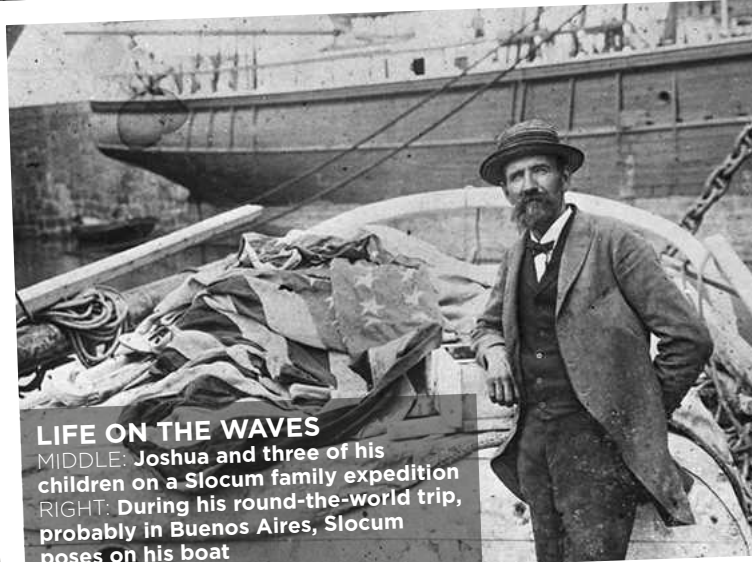
### FANNY STEVENSON

Widow of author Robert Louis Stevenson. In 1896, Slocum stayed with Fanny. She gave him several sailing books to help on his journey.

## FULL CIRCLE

MAIN: Slocum stands on the bowsprit of the *Spray*, after his circumnavigation  
BELOW: Joshua Slocum house, in Nova Scotia – where the sailer worked as a boy – is now a historic site

BELOW, RIGHT: A first edition of Slocum's book, in which he tells the tale of his incredible journey, is today sold for well over £1,000



## LIFE ON THE WAVES

MIDDLE: Joshua and three of his children on a Slocum family expedition  
RIGHT: During his round-the-world trip, probably in Buenos Aires, Slocum poses on his boat





**“This  
was the  
greatest  
adventure  
of my life”**

**Joshua Slocum**

**15**

The amount, in dollars, Slocum needed to get his chronometer fixed. Unable to afford this, he travelled without one



#### **DOWN UNDER**

Two years into his ground-breaking circumnavigation, Slocum sails the *Spray* through Sydney Harbour

The *Spray*, almost a century old, had been abandoned to disintegrate on a makeshift cradle since being retired from hard labour as an oyster-dredger several years earlier.

Slocum spent 13 months and \$553.62 restoring the *Spray*, and by 1895, he believed he had a yacht capable of taking on the world. He was under no illusions about how an educated outsider would perceive his boat, though. “Yachtsmen pleasuring in the ‘lilies of the sea’ very naturally will not think favourably of my craft,” he wrote. An oil painting she wasn’t,

but the *Spray* had hidden attributes – including the ability to self steer and run before the wind when her helm was lashed – that made her fit for the extraordinary task ahead.

“We have all seen miniature rainbows about a ship’s prow, but the *Spray* flung out a ‘bow of her own that day, such as I had never seen before,” the seafaring wordsmith wrote of his first day

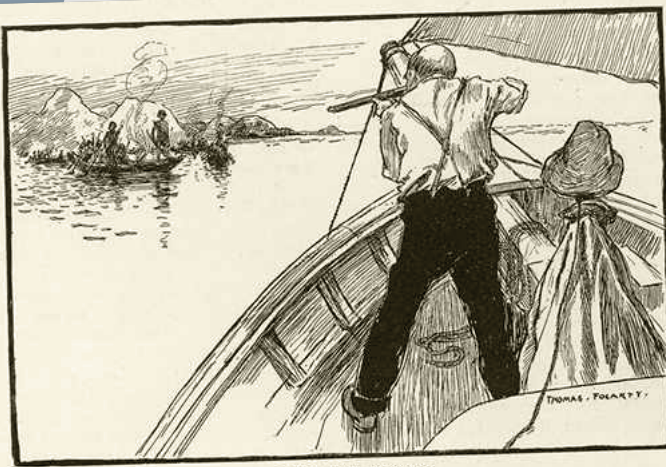
alone on the ocean. “Her good angel had embarked on the voyage; I so read it in the sea.”

#### **GOING IT ALONE**

From Boston he sailed north to Nova Scotia and Brier Island, where he’d grown up. At Yarmouth he bought a tin clock for \$1 (reduced from \$1.50 because the face was smashed) – the only timepiece he took on the journey. Slocum wasn’t carrying a chronometer, and with this clock he navigated for the entire trip using the traditional method of dead reckoning for longitude, and noon-sun sights for latitude.

On 3 July, Slocum left Halifax and set off across the Atlantic. By 19 July, he was in the Azores islands, with the *Spray* making 150 miles a day, and on 4 August, he sighted Spain and passed through the Strait of Gibraltar. His first encounter with pirates happened on the





A BRUSH WITH FUEGANS.



## BARE NECESSITIES

ABOVE LEFT: Slocum scares off the 'savages' of Tierra del Fuego with his only weapon

ABOVE: The *Spray* was not filled with the latest seafaring gadgets, but merely a few select essentials

Moroccan coast, but he outwitted them on a big sea – at the cost of his boom.

Slocum crossed the equator on 30 September, and by 5 October, he was on Brazilian soil at Pernambuco Harbour, where he mended the boom. He spent most of November in Rio de Janeiro, preparing the *Spray* for the tempestuous waters of Patagonia.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, the *Spray* was given another makeover and, by 11 February 1896, Slocum was sailing through the Strait of Magellan, where he was greeted by a 36-hour gale. Here, he was also pursued by canoes full of 'savages'. He fired his rifle across the bow of their boats to warn them off.

Early March saw the *Spray* in the Pacific, where she was seized by a ferocious four-day storm and pushed down the southwest coast of Tierra del Fuego, towards Cape Horn. After the fourth night fighting the gale, he found himself in the treacherous Milky Way, a nightmarish seascape full of sunken rocks and angry waves.

"This was the greatest sea adventure of my life," Slocum later wrote. "God knows how my vessel escaped." But escape it did, back into the Strait of Magellan, where more encounters with natives followed. In Thieves Bay, the *Spray* was boarded during the night, but Slocum had spread carpet tacks across the deck, and he awoke to the screams of men standing on them. A few gunshots convinced them to leave him be.

2,000

The distance, in miles, that Slocum sailed without touching the *Spray's* helm, while crossing the Pacific

## THE VAST PACIFIC

A year into his journey, Slocum was on the Juan Fernández Islands – once home to the castaway Alexander Selkirk, the inspiration for Robinson Crusoe. From here he veered west, across the vast Pacific, spending 43 days at sea before spotting the profile of Nukahiva, the southernmost of the Marquesas Islands.

In Samoa, he was hosted by Fanny Stevenson, the recently widowed wife of adventure-loving author Robert Louis Stevenson. Slocum then travelled north of Fiji, from where he spent 42 days in rough seas before arriving on the New South Wales coast of Australia.

Slocum celebrated Christmas 1896 in Melbourne, detoured to Tasmania and spent the second anniversary of his departure in Sydney. He then sailed up Australia's east coast, passing through Torres Strait and navigating to Cocos Keeling Islands. On 16 September, he made it to Mauritius, having crossed the Indian Ocean.

The worst gale since Cape Horn met Slocum on the southern tip of Madagascar, but the *Spray* reached South Africa by 17 November. Christmas 1897 saw Slocum battling another storm close to Cape Agulhas, where the Indian and Atlantic oceans butt heads. With the *Spray* "trying to stand on her head" he was dunked underwater three times here, but survived and rounded the Cape of Good Hope safely. The *Spray* was then dry docked for three months, while Slocum travelled South Africa by train.

Setting sail again on 26 March, Slocum reached St Helena on 11 April, where he was given a goat. He soon regretted accepting this "dog with horns", which "threatened to devour everything from flying-jib to stern-davits". He jettisoned "the worst pirate I met on the whole voyage" on Ascension Island a week later.

By 10 May, he was back on the coast of Brazil. Now homeward bound, the adventurer was unaware that hostilities had broken out between the US and Spain – a conflict that had arisen after Cuba's struggle for independence – until he spied the USS *Oregon* rigged for war, and realised the potential danger.

Cursing the goat that had eaten his charts, Slocum narrowly avoided disaster on reefs off Tobago and spent a nervous couple of weeks blindly tiptoeing through the Caribbean before reaching the North American Basin, between Bermuda and the mainland.

At 1am on 27 June 1898, Slocum sailed towards Newport, Rhode Island. The harbour was mined, but he was guided in and finally cast anchor after "a cruise of more than forty-six thousand miles round the world, during an absence of three years and two months".

The Spanish-American war meant his return initially went unnoticed, but his book and the magazine serialisation of his adventure soon made Slocum a celebrity. Remarkable feats of small-boat seamanship had been performed before, but few had been undertaken purely for the thrill of the adventure, and none boasted the sheer ambition of what Slocum had achieved. 📍

## GET HOOKED

### BOOK

*Sailing Alone Around the World*, Slocum's account of his odyssey, was a bestseller in 1900 and it remains an inspirational tale.



### WHAT DO YOU THINK?

We think Slocum is one of history's greatest sea explorers – do you agree? Get in touch and let us know!

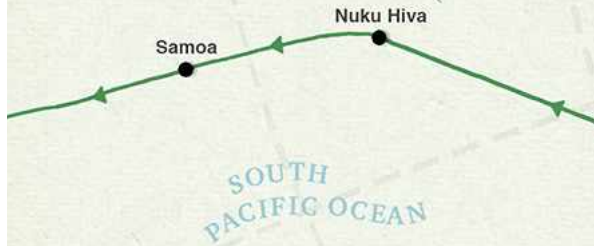
Email: [editor@historyrevealed.com](mailto:editor@historyrevealed.com)

## 8 27 JUNE 1898, USA

At 1am, Slocum casts anchor and brings to an end his global circumnavigation. On 3 July, he sails up the Acushnet River and returns the *Spray* to her birthplace in Fairhaven, mooring her in the same place that he'd launched her from three years earlier.

## GEOGRAPHY

Slocum carried a sextant but no chronometer, and he navigated by using a tin clock and the traditional method of dead reckoning. On top of massive storms and huge seas, Slocum had to deal with pirates, as well as a goat that came aboard for a week in the Atlantic and ate several crucial navigation charts.



## 4 3 MARCH 1896, PACIFIC OCEAN

Slocum enters the Pacific at Cape Pillar. He's immediately caught in a violent four-day storm that pushes him south towards Cape Horn. The *Spray* narrowly escapes disaster when Slocum finds a way back into the Strait of Magellan via the infamous 'Milky Way of the sea'.



**MAKING WAVES**  
 MAIN: Mid-1898, and the *Spray* weaves its way through the Caribbean  
 BELOW: A monument to his tremendous achievement stands in Slocum's homeland of Nova Scotia

# 1 24 APRIL 1895, USA

At midday, Slocum sails the *Spray* out of Boston's harbour, around Deer Island and begins one of the greatest adventures ever attempted.

## 2 25 AUGUST 1895, GIBRALTAR

Leaving the Straits of Gibraltar, Slocum has his first encounter with pirates. He eludes them in high seas, but the *Spray* is damaged in the process.

## 7 8 MAY 1898, BRAZIL

The *Spray* "crosses the track, homeward bound, that she had made on the voyage out", passing an island off the coast of Brazil. Slocum says he "felt a contentment in knowing that the *Spray* had encircled the globe." Little does he know that war has broken out between the US and Spain, and he still has the Caribbean to negotiate.

## 6 DECEMBER 1897, SOUTH AFRICA

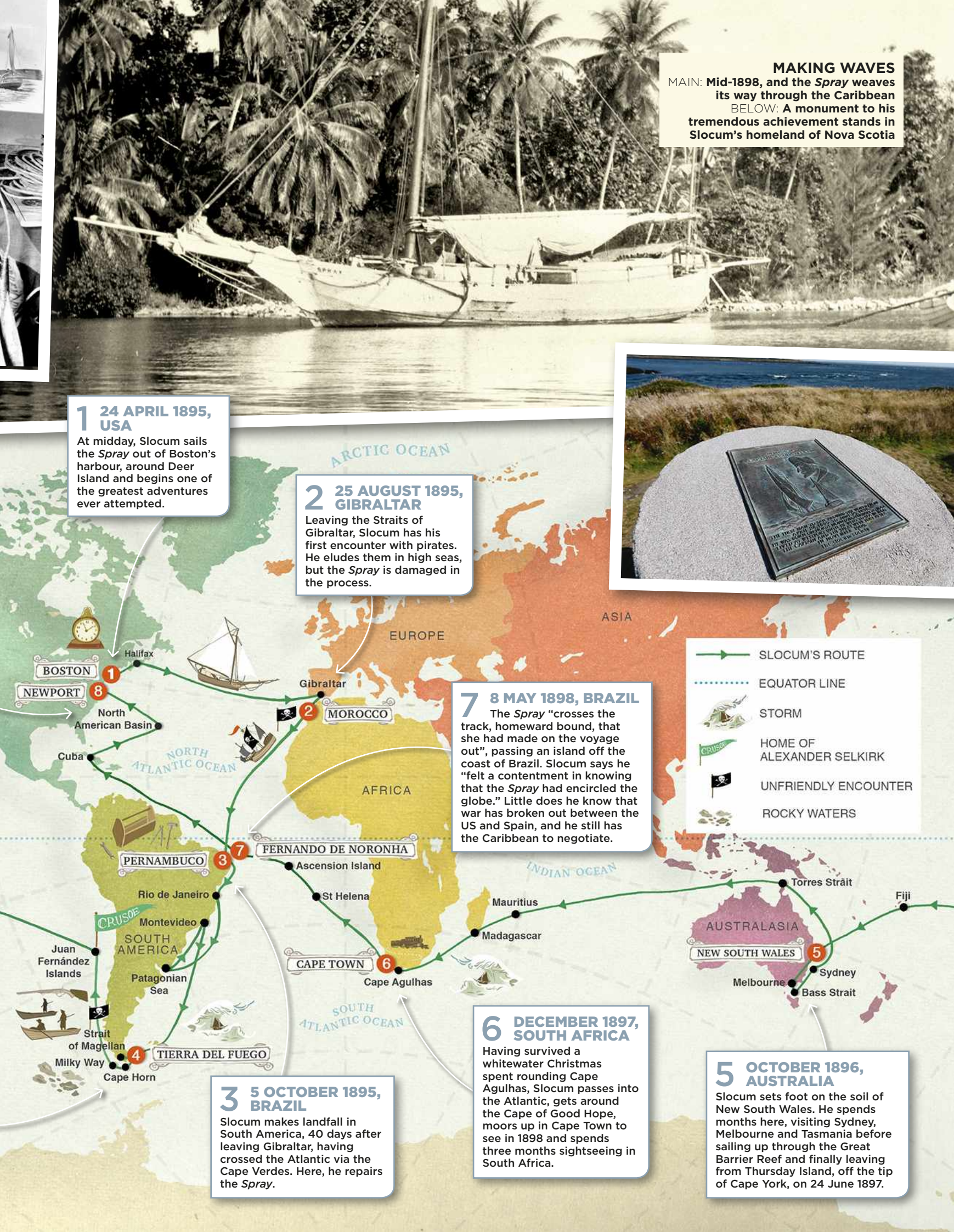
Having survived a whitewater Christmas spent rounding Cape Agulhas, Slocum passes into the Atlantic, gets around the Cape of Good Hope, moors up in Cape Town to see in 1898 and spends three months sightseeing in South Africa.

## 5 OCTOBER 1896, AUSTRALIA

Slocum sets foot on the soil of New South Wales. He spends months here, visiting Sydney, Melbourne and Tasmania before sailing up through the Great Barrier Reef and finally leaving from Thursday Island, off the tip of Cape York, on 24 June 1897.

## 3 5 OCTOBER 1895, BRAZIL

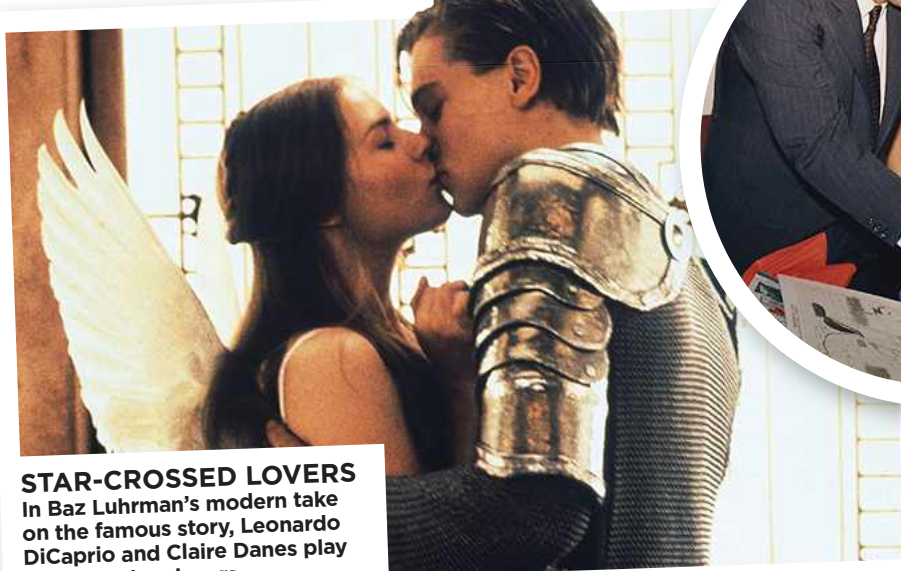
Slocum makes landfall in South America, 40 days after leaving Gibraltar, having crossed the Atlantic via the Cape Verdes. Here, he repairs the *Spray*.





# The greatest loves of all

Human civilisation has been set alight by passionate, burning romances. Here are history's ten most enduring couples...



**STAR-CROSSED LOVERS**  
In Baz Luhrman's modern take on the famous story, Leonardo DiCaprio and Claire Danes play the legendary lovers



## JFK AND JACKIE

One of America's most iconic twosomes, John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline (née Bouvier) led the nation at a time that many felt was the dawn of a golden age. They brought a glamorous new edge to US politics, and within a decade of their marriage in 1953, they moved into the White House. With a youthful, handsome President running the nation and his beautiful wife by his side, the charismatic couple generated an air of hope and pride, tragically dashed by his assassination.

## ROMEO AND JULIET

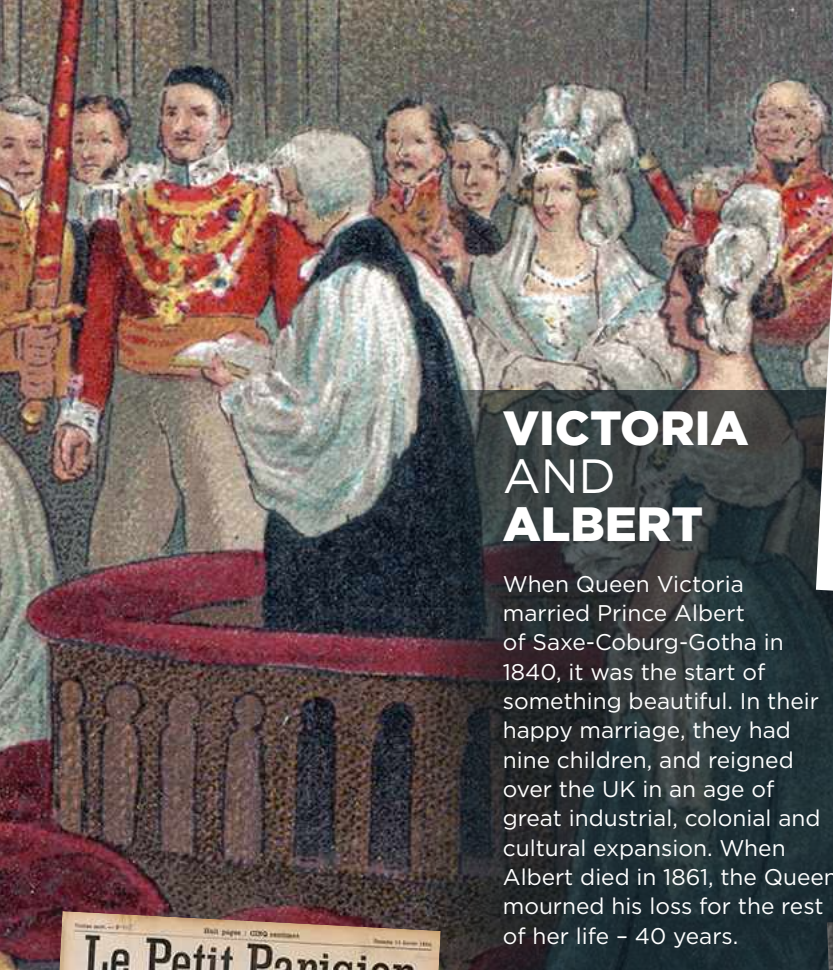
The lovers of William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* may have been inspired by real people. By the time the Bard first penned the play c1595, the story was far from original. It was based on a 1562 poem, *The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet*, which in turn was taken from an Italian tale, focusing on the lives of real families at war in 14th-century Verona. Quite how true the characters are beyond that, though, no one knows.

## ABELARD AND HÉLOÏSE

In 12th-century France, philosopher Abelard and Héloïse began a tragic love affair. As Héloïse was Abelard's pupil, her family didn't approve of their love. After they had a child together, the couple secretly wed but Héloïse's outraged family had Abelard attacked and castrated. Fearful of what may come next, she became a nun, and he a monk. They wrote to each other for the next decade, until they were reunited under one – albeit ecclesiastical – roof. When they died, they were buried side by side.







## VICTORIA AND ALBERT

When Queen Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1840, it was the start of something beautiful. In their happy marriage, they had nine children, and reigned over the UK in an age of great industrial, colonial and cultural expansion. When Albert died in 1861, the Queen mourned his loss for the rest of her life – 40 years.



## PIERRE AND MARIE CURIE

These renowned scientists lived and worked together in Paris in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. They made quite the team, winning a Nobel Prize in 1903 (see page 20). Even their daughters were high achievers – one also became a Nobel Laureate, the other was lauded as a writer.



**DON'T CRY FOR ME**  
Madonna and Jonathan Pryce  
as the Perons in *Evita*

## EVA AND JUAN PERÓN

Argentina's President and First Lady of the late forties and early fifties were incredibly popular. The powerful couple promised higher wages and better housing to the working classes, who loved Eva especially, affectionately naming her 'Evita'. When she died in 1952, nearly 3 million people turned out for her funeral.



## JEAN-PAUL SARTRE AND SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

As two of the 20th century's most important philosophers, writers and activists, Sartre and de Beauvoir were well matched. Of their relationship – which was scandalous at the time – De Beauvoir described it as her "greatest achievement".

## ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

Marcus Antonius of Rome and Cleopatra VII of Egypt's fling had been going on for years when, in 31 BC, everything changed. A rival Roman general to Antony, Octavian, launched a war against the lovers' combined forces, and won. Misinformed that his partner had been killed, Antony killed himself by falling on his sword. Soon after, Cleo – the last Pharaoh – also took her life, reportedly by making a deadly asp bite her. After their deaths, Egypt fell to Rome.



Bonnie and Clyde both walked with limps – hers was from a car accident, while he was missing two toes

**DANGEROUS LOVE**  
The 1967 film *Bonnie and Clyde* stars Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway as the gun-toting pair

## BONNIE AND CLYDE

As the Great Depression swept through America, so too did one of the most infamous crime duos of all time. The loved-up lawbreakers Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow robbed their way through the US, until they were ambushed by police and died in a hail of gunfire.

## JOHN AND YOKO

Divisive they may be, but together, John Lennon and Yoko Ono achieved amazing things. From their 'Bed-in for Peace' honeymoon, to their *Give Peace a Chance* single, both 1969, the duo contributed greatly to anti-war movements around the world.



   **WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Who is your favourite couple from history? Tell us their love story, and what they achieved together...

Email: [editor@historyrevealed.com](mailto:editor@historyrevealed.com)



# Amadeus

**Mark Glancy** explores the real relationship between the rival composers Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Antonio Salieri...

**L**ike many historical films, *Amadeus* is far from a faithful account of what is known about the period and the people that it portrays. Events are exaggerated, condensed and simplified, and the complexity of real characters is reduced to suit the needs of a dramatic contrast between good and evil. Such historical liberties are often bemoaned by experts, but few seemed to mind the wayward story points of *Amadeus*. This is no doubt partly attributable to the film's high entertainment value: it is an unusually lively, bawdy and funny historical film. It revels in the boyish humour and high spirits of its main character, the composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791), played with jubilant gusto by Tom Hulce. But the film's appeal is also attributable to Mozart's music. The composer's vulgar hijinks serve as a contrast to the transcendent beauty of his music, beautifully performed on the soundtrack by the Academy of St Martin in the Fields. Thus, even the most stringent historical purists couldn't help but find something to enjoy in *Amadeus*.

## CONFESSING MURDER

For all its liberties, the story is actually based on a real rumour that circulated in Vienna in the 1820s. While gravely ill, the rival composer Antonio Salieri (1750–1825) confessed he had murdered Mozart decades earlier by poisoning him. Salieri was suffering from dementia at the time of this confession, and he later retracted it, but some – including Mozart's widow Constanze – chose to believe the claim. More than 150 years later, the English playwright Peter Shaffer based the story of *Amadeus* not just on Salieri's confession but also the idea that Salieri had been wracked by a deep and bitter jealousy of Mozart throughout the ten years that they both lived and worked as composers in Vienna. In the fun-loving Mozart, the story goes, Salieri saw a true

## THE FACTS

**Release date:** 1984  
**Director:** Milos Forman  
**Cast:** Tom Hulce, F. Murray Abraham, Elizabeth Berridge, Roy Dotrice, Simon Callow, Jeffrey Jones

**Is *Amadeus* a fun-filled operatic romp or is it too historically flawed to be enjoyed? Get in touch:**

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editor@historyrevealed.com



## A TRICKY AFFAIR

In *Amadeus*, a soprano by the name of Katerina Cavalieri gets **caught in the middle** of Mozart's rivalry with Salieri. There is no evidence that she had an affair with Mozart, as occurs in the film – in fact, it is suspected that she was **Salieri's mistress**.

**“Forgive me, Majesty. I am a vulgar man! But I assure you, my music is not.”**

MAIN: Mozart, ebulliently played by Tom Hulce, conducts his latest opera with Emperor Joseph II in attendance  
LEFT: A portrait of Mozart. His middle name 'Amadeus' roughly translates as 'love of God'

genius – one who made his own talent and accomplishments appear mediocre – and this drove him on a vendetta that ultimately culminated in murder.

Shaffer's story makes for great drama, but it is, of course, biased against Salieri. In fact, at the time, Salieri was regarded as the more accomplished musician and composer. From the 1770s through the 1790s, he composed dozens of operas, many of them proving popular and considered innovative. A mark of his prominence was his appointment to the influential post of Kapellmeister, or musical director, to the court of Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II. Salieri was also a teacher whose pupils included Ludwig Van Beethoven, Franz Liszt and

Franz Schubert. In his private life, he may not have had Mozart's exuberance but nor was he the lonely and celibate man played with such convincing severity by the F. Murray Abraham in *Amadeus*. Salieri was married at the time he knew Mozart, and he fathered no fewer than eight children.

## FRIENDLY RIVALS

If Salieri had little reason to fear or resent Mozart's success, there was naturally a degree of rivalry between two men working in the same profession and in the same city. Salieri (born near Verona) and Mozart (born in Salzburg) belonged to separate musical coteries, and Italian and German opera fell into



**“The film has enough laughter, conflict, romance and tragedy to please any opera lover”**

**AGE GAP**

In reality, Salieri was **only six years older** than Mozart, but the difference in their status is exaggerated in the film with the casting of F. Murray Abraham and Tom Hulce, who are **14 years apart** in age.

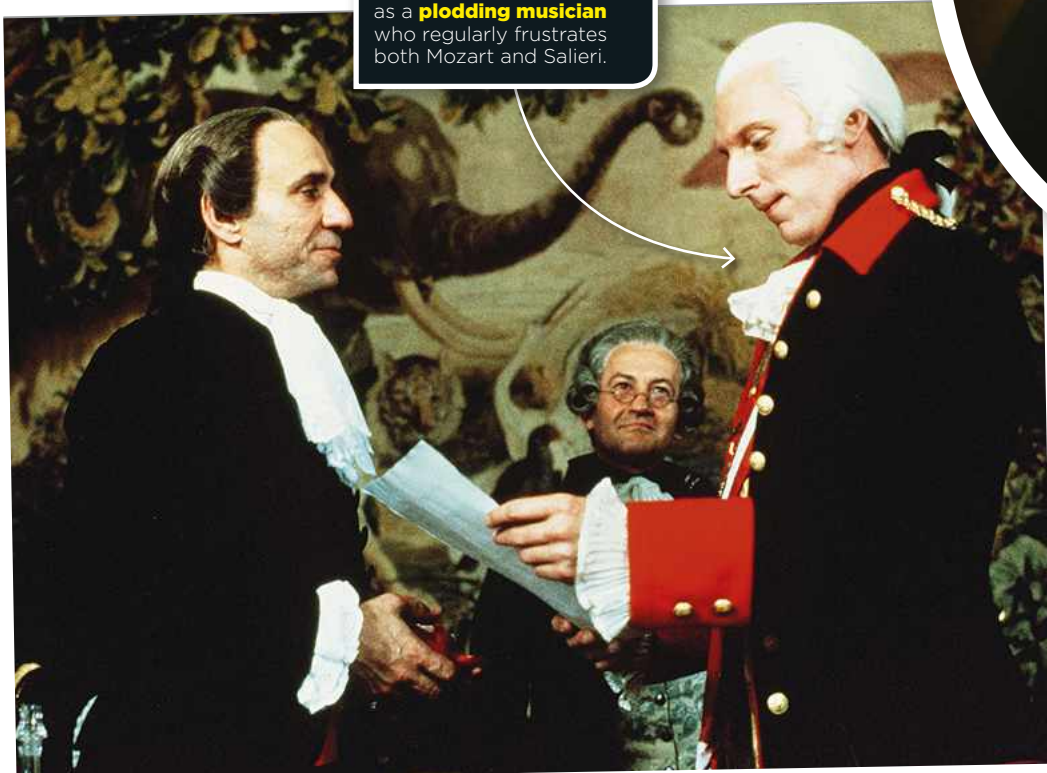
**STOLEN GIFTS**

Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II was both a fine cellist and pianist, but in the film, his abilities have been removed – he is seen as a **plodding musician** who regularly frustrates both Mozart and Salieri.



**“This was a music I’d never heard... It seemed to me that I was hearing the very voice of God.”**

ABOVE: The real Salieri was not as pious or severe as portrayed in the film  
LEFT: F. Murray Abraham’s Salieri (left) was made court composer for Emperor Joseph II, played by Jeffrey Jones







#### CHILD PRODIGY

Wolfgang's first taste of fame came in 1763 – his father Leopold took him and his similarly talented sister on a **three-year tour of Europe**, where they played for kings, queens and emperors in seven countries.



**“It’s all right here in my noodle. The rest is just scribbling. Scribbling and bibbling, bibbling and scribbling.”**

LEFT: In *Amadeus*, Mozart is shown to work tirelessly on a composition when he is struck with inspiration

MAIN: In the 1760s, the Mozart family went on a grand tour of Europe, boasting the skills of the young Wolfgang – he was just seven years old when the tour began

and out of favour during this period. The composers were therefore vying for work, including the prestigious post of musical tutor to the Princess of Württemberg, which Salieri successfully attained. As composers, they saw their operas debut side by side, yet there is little evidence of any animosity between them. Mozart did complain in a letter to his father that Joseph II favoured Salieri over all other composers, but that observation was an accurate one. Both Mozart and his father suspected that, behind the scenes, Salieri tried to undermine Mozart’s success, but these were hardly unusual suspicions in a field so reliant on patronage. In public, fellow composers reported that Mozart and Salieri were friendly with another. Shortly after the premiere of Mozart’s *The Magic Flute*, Salieri

attended a performance with Mozart, and applauded warmly and vigorously. Thus, any ill feeling between Mozart and Salieri was borne by the former rather than the latter – contrary to what is strongly depicted in *Amadeus* – and it stemmed from Salieri’s status and success rather than his perceived mediocrity.

#### RISING CAREER

Mozart’s resentments were those of a younger man struggling for position in the world. Although he was a wunderkind, he spent many years struggling to find a suitable post or patronage. He and his father travelled widely during his youth, seeking a distinguished appointment but

finding mainly low pay and occasionally humiliating circumstances. It was in the period after 1781, when Mozart defied his father and decided to live and work independently in Vienna, that his career flourished. In the space

of ten years, he found great success with the operas *The Abduction from Seraglio* (1782), *The Marriage of Figaro* (1786), *Don Giovanni* (1787) and *The Magic Flute* (1791). These were composed alongside

**OPERA-TUNITIES**  
A scene from *Don Giovanni* – one of the operas that brought Mozart fame







**“Mozart! Mozart, forgive your assassin. I confess, I killed you.”**

MAIN: Before Constanze Mozart (Elizabeth Berridge) discovers his body Mozart spends his last moments composing with Salieri from his bed  
BELOW: Salieri doesn't feature in William James Grant's painting of the weak and ill Mozart writing his *Requiem*.

#### QUICK GOODBYE

When Mozart died in 1791, aged 35, he had been **struggling with illness** for weeks. In the film, his decline plays out in a matter of hours.

#### WRITING A MASTERPIECE

Before Mozart's death in *Amadeus*, Salieri assists in the **composition of Mozart's Requiem**, but, in truth, he was not involved. In another invention of the film, Mozart did not write it for his father.



his piano concertos, symphonies and chamber music, and together with his work as a performer and teacher, his success brought a high income. Mozart's money troubles were the result of excessive spending, and his mercurial temperament, rather than any malicious machinations against him. His death, at the age of 35, was not considered suspicious at the time as he had been ill for weeks with a fever. While it is true that he had a commoner's funeral, in 18th-century Vienna this was not unusual for a man of non-aristocratic standing. It certainly was not a mark of his downfall or ignominy, as implied by the film. At his death, Mozart was second in stature only to Salieri as Vienna's most prominent musician and composer.

The drama of *Amadeus* stems not from historical accuracies, but from our

contemporary knowledge that Mozart's music and reputation have survived for centuries – and continued to find new, enraptured audiences – while Salieri's name and work quickly faded. Mozart's secondary status during his own lifetime thus appears unjust and unwarranted, and he is invested with the role of the struggling artist and unappreciated genius. This may be shaky history, but the film has enough laughter, conflict, romance and tragedy to please any opera lover, except perhaps for Salieri himself, who undoubtedly would have told the tale in an altogether different key. 🍷



#### WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should films stick to facts or is there no problem with the extent of poetic license seen in *Amadeus*?

Email: [editor@historyrevealed.com](mailto:editor@historyrevealed.com)

## Ones to watch: composers

#### Impromptu

(James Lapine, 1991)  
Hugh Grant and Judy Davis star as Frédéric Chopin and George Sand in this colourful drama of their scandalous romance.

#### Immortal Beloved

(Bernard Rose, 1994)  
With Gary Oldman in the lead, the film attempts to identify the unnamed woman at the heart of a passionate love letter from Ludwig van Beethoven.

#### Topsy-Turvy

(Mike Leigh, 1999)



Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Mikado* is the subject of Mike Leigh's *Topsy Turvy*

The story of the difficult relationship between Gilbert and Sullivan as they struggled to write and stage *The Mikado*.



# Death of the old British Army

**Julian Humphrys** tells the story of how the professional British Army beat back the Germans at **Ypres in World War I** – and was all but destroyed in the process

**S**eptember 1914 saw German forces advancing through northern France, having already marched through Belgium. They had been counter-attacked and driven back at the River Marne. In October, following an unsuccessful attempt to break through on the River Aisne, the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) began to concentrate around the Belgian town of Ypres, which was closer to Britain and therefore easier to supply. Believing that a breakthrough at Ypres would allow their troops to advance rapidly across the flat terrain of Flanders, the British and French began pushing eastwards.

But the Germans had ideas of their own. Unknown to the Allies, they had also been concentrating forces in the area and in mid-October they launched a massive attempt to break through at Ypres and capture the key Channel ports of Calais and Boulogne.

The battle that followed is often portrayed as a struggle between the British and the Germans, but that's only part of the story. French and Belgian forces were also heavily involved in the wider battle.

Indeed, the Belgians, holding most of the line north of Ypres, initially bore the brunt of the German offensive. They only stopped the Germans by opening the sluice gates of the area's drainage canals, causing widespread flooding and rendering much of their front-line completely impassable.

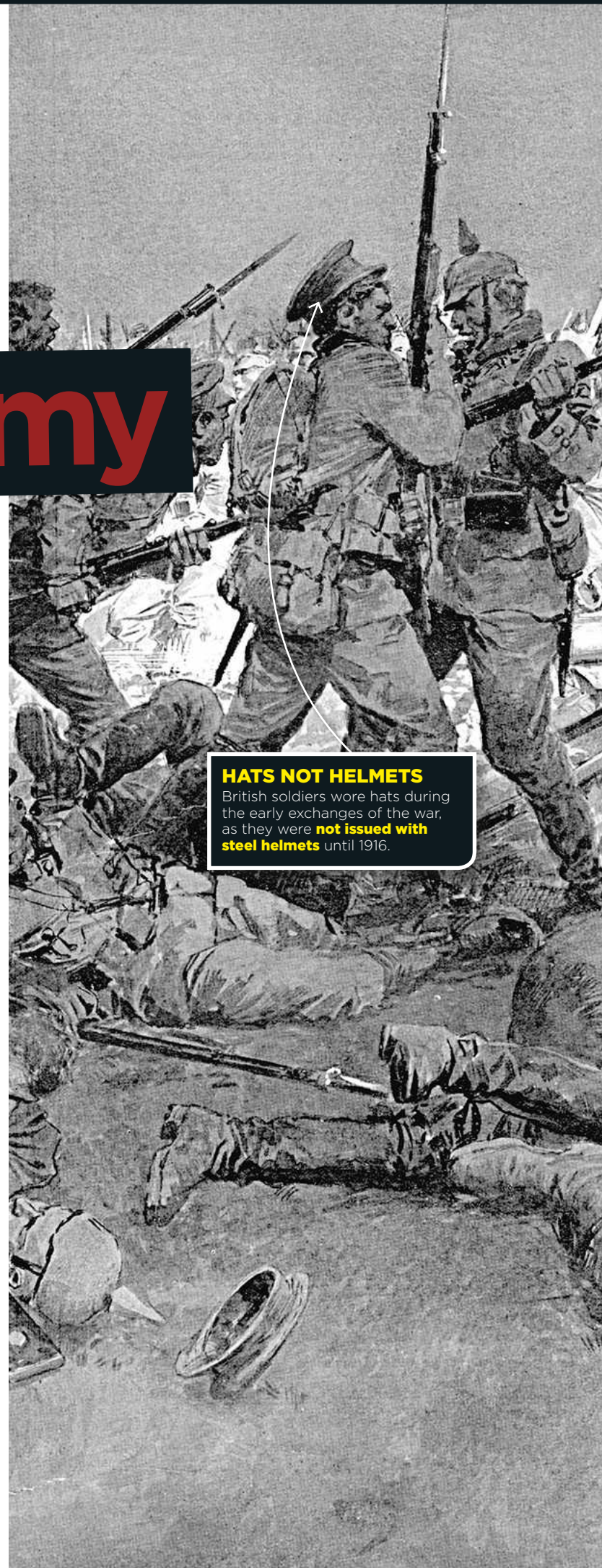
## TAKE COVER

Soon, German eyes were fixed on Ypres itself. On 19 October, the Germans made their first attacks on the town and it quickly became clear that they enjoyed a huge superiority both in numbers and artillery. Any thoughts the British had of advancing eastwards were soon abandoned. At this stage of the war, there were no bunkers, no complex trench systems and no barbed wire. As shells rained down on them, the British soldiers had to use what cover they could find – ditches, walls, woods – or pile up sandbags and scrape shallow trenches in the sodden ground. Confident of success and buoyed by a patriotic fervour, the Germans pressed forward around Langemark.

But the old sweats of the BEF were ready for them. As the dense columns of eager Germans came into range, they were shot to pieces >

### HATS NOT HELMETS

British soldiers wore hats during the early exchanges of the war, as they were **not issued with steel helmets** until 1916.





## FINAL EFFORT

A patriotic British magazine's depiction of the defeat of Germany's Prussian Guard in its final attack upon Ypres in November 1914

### HAND TO HAND

Although most casualties were caused by rifles, machine guns and artillery, the Battle of Ypres was **punctuated by occasional episodes** of desperate hand-to-hand combat.

### HEAVY LOSSES

German records state that their **army suffered 135,000 casualties** during the battle. The true figure may have been double that number.

## BATTLE CONTEXT

### Who

**Allies:** British, French, Belgians under Sir John French, Ferdinand Foch and King Albert

**Germans** Under Erich von Falkenhayn

### When

19 October to  
22 November 1914

### Where

Ypres, Belgium

### Why

Part of a German attempt to reach to the Channel ports

### Outcome

Allied victory

### Overall campaign losses

British 58,000, French 50,000, Belgians 21,000. Germans at least 135,000.



## OPPOSING SIDES

The well-trained riflemen of the professional British army outshot their German opponents. Thousands of Germans were cut down as they advanced in the open.

### FIELD SERVICE CAP

With regimental badge. British soldiers were not issued with steel helmets until 1916.

### BRITISH SOLDIER

### SERVICE DRESS TUNIC

Made of wool serge dyed khaki for camouflage. Khaki comes from an Urdu word meaning dusty.

### SWORD BAYONET

Its extra length was to compensate for the relative shortness of the rifle, and ensure the user wasn't outreached in a bayonet fight.

### SHORT-MAGAZINE LEE-ENFIELD RIFLE

Bolt-action rifle firing a .303in calibre round to an effective range of 500 metres, with a ten-round magazine holding two charges of five cartridges. A well-trained soldier could fire at least 15 rounds a minute.

### PUTTEES

Long wool serge strips wound round the lower leg to provide support and protection, and to prevent stones and dirt from getting into the boot. The name comes from the Hindi word for bandage.

### GERMAN SOLDIER

### PICKELHAUBE

Spiked leather helmet with cloth cover. The spike proved conspicuous and unwieldy and was later removed.

### FELDBLUSE

Field jacket made of 'Feldgrau' (grey-green) wool.

### GEWEHR 98

1898 pattern Mauser bolt-action rifle (gewehr) firing a 7.92mm round to an effective range of 500m. A reliable weapon but the fact that the magazine only held five rounds slowed down the rate of fire.

### PATRONENTASCHEN

Each of the six brown leather cartridge pouches holds three five-round clips of 7.92mm cartridges, giving a total of 90 rounds.

### MARSCHSTIEFEL

Hobnailed marching boots in natural brown leather. Nicknamed 'Knobelbecher', or 'dice shakers'.

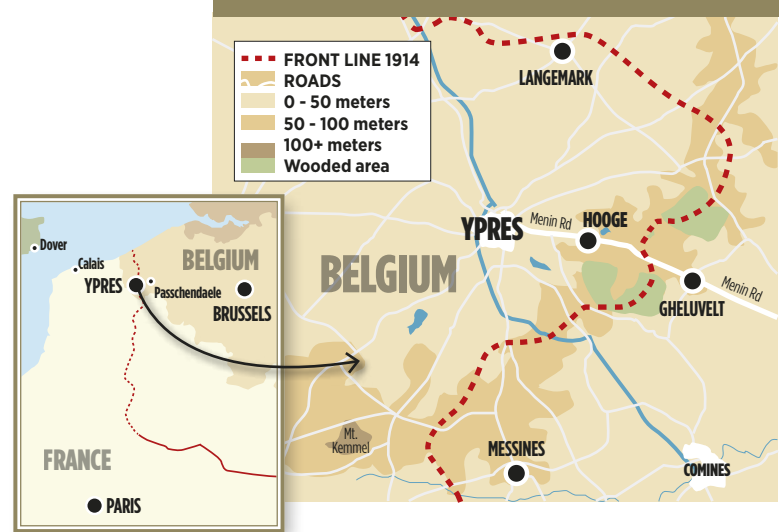




# “The Germans thought they were being fired on by machine guns”

## A SALIENT POINT

Ypres Salient: a salient is a battlefield that projects into enemy territory



The outnumbered British fought desperately but this time musketry was not enough. Sheer weight of numbers eventually told and, two days later, the Germans seized the important village of Gheluvelt, punching a gaping hole in the

British line. Matters got worse when a number of British generals and staff

officers were killed and wounded when their headquarters – the chateau at Hooze – was shelled

The British position was fast unravelling. The road to

Ypres was open and the BEF had no units in the area to plug the gap – except for one.

On the morning of the 31 October, the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment was resting on the edge of Polygon Wood, about a mile and a half north-west of Gheluvelt. They had been in action for 10 days, had already been reduced to less than 500 men and were tired, unshaven and unwashed. But their weapons were clean and they were ready for a fight. Around noon they

by the rapid and well-aimed rifle fire of the professional British infantry, who prided themselves on their marksmanship. It was a similar story south of Ypres, where the dismounted troopers of the British cavalry also demonstrated their skills in what the BEF still called ‘musketry’. British rifle fire was so destructive that some writers have claimed that the Germans actually thought they were being fired on by machine guns.

Despite their appalling losses, the Germans continued to attack. Though pushed back in places, the British line held – just. But the BEF’s losses were mounting as well, especially from the shells of the German artillery. Much-needed reinforcements arrived in the shape of troops from the Indian army, who fought well despite being woefully ill-equipped for the rigours of a Belgian winter. By now, though, French’s forces were becoming badly stretched.

On 29 October, the Germans tried again, heading straight for Ypres along the Menin Road.

**15**

Aimed rounds per minute fired by a trained British rifleman in 1914

## THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS?

Four miles north of Ypres stands the sombre German cemetery of Langemark. Over 44,000 German dead are buried here, including 3,000 student volunteers. In October 1914, the area was the scene of terrible slaughter as thousands of German soldiers from the newly-raised German Fourth Army were mown down by British riflemen and their French allies. These events entered German folklore as the ‘massacre of the innocents’, with untrained student volunteers marching, arms-linked, to their deaths singing patriotic songs. In fact, many of the Germans who attacked at Langemark were experienced reservists. Of the rest, only a minority were students.

## WEAPONS AND WARRIORS

A mixture of serving soldiers and reservists who had returned to the colours, the small British army that marched to war in 1914 was perhaps the best-trained ever to leave these shores. It was a professional army and had learned much from the harsh lessons taught to it by the Boers at the turn of the century. The German army that opposed it at Ypres was essentially a conscript force. Many were reservists although some were enthusiastic young volunteers with only rudimentary military training.

### MG08

The standard German army machine gun of World War I had a rate of fire of up to 500 rounds a minute, an effective range of 2,000 metres and was cooled by a water-filled jacket around the barrel.

### FIELD DRESSING

Issued to all soldiers and kept in a pocket under the front flap of the service dress tunic. Consisted of two dressings – one for an entry wound and one for the exit.

### ‘PIP, SQUEAK AND WILFRED’

The 1914 Star (awarded to those who had served in France or Belgium between 5 August and 22 November 1914), British War Medal and the Allied Victory Medal, nicknamed ‘Pip, Squeak and Wilfred’ after a comic strip in the *Daily Mirror*.

### CHARGER OF 5 BRITISH MARK VII BULLETS

Could be quickly pushed into a rifle’s magazine.

### BRITISH IDENTITY DISC

Carried the wearer’s name, number and religion to help identify dead soldiers.





**BUSSED IN**  
Members of the 2nd Royal  
Warwickshire Regiment  
arrive in Ypres



## “Shells were bursting everywhere, the ground was strewn with bodies”

received the order to counter-attack. Sending one company to block the road to Ypres, the rest, just 370 men, fixed their long bayonets and headed for Gheluvelt, guided by the spire of its church, which could be seen rising through the smoke.

Arriving at Gheluvelt, the Worcesters emerged onto the open ground in front of the burning village. Shells were bursting everywhere and the ground was strewn with bodies. Realising that a steady advance under such heavy fire would be suicidal, Major Hankey, who was in command of the battalion, gave the order to advance at the double. Led by their officers, the British rushed down a slope, splashed through a small beck and then charged up the slope on the far side, before scrambling

over a railway line into Gheluvelt. More than 100 men fell before they got there but the rest burst into the grounds of Gheluvelt Chateau, catching the disorganised Germans by surprise. Many of the Germans were young inexperienced soldiers, and those who weren't shot, bayoneted or captured rapidly made themselves scarce.

The Worcesters had a surprise of their own when they discovered that part of the reason for the German disorganisation was that remnants of another British regiment, the South Wales Borderers, were still defending the chateau. The chateau and the grounds around it had been secured, but there was still work to be done, for a few German troops

## MARTYRED TOWN

The Belgian town of Ypres lies on a low, wet plain – a natural amphitheatre overlooked by higher ground to the north, east and south. German shelling of Ypres began during the first battle and by 1918 the entire town had been reduced to rubble – only the shattered remains of the Cloth Hall clock tower stood above shoulder height. After the war there was a proposal to preserve the ruins of the town as a memorial, but eventually Ypres was fully rebuilt and it now looks very much like it did before the outbreak of war.



**REDUCED TO RUINS**  
By 1918, the ancient town of Ypres was little more than a heap of rubble

remained in Gheluvelt village itself. The Worcesters could have been forgiven for thinking that they had done enough, but they returned to the attack and fought their way through the burning houses of Gheluvelt until they reached the crossroads at the eastern end of the village. By the end of the day, a third of the battalion had been killed or wounded, but the gap in the British line had been plugged.

## FINAL PUSH

German attention now shifted south. After a tremendous struggle, they succeeded in capturing Messines Ridge, an important stretch of high ground south of Ypres. However, with the help of French troops, their assault was brought to a halt.

Then, on 11 November, the Germans made a final push on Ypres. After a massive artillery bombardment, they once again attacked along the Menin Road. This time however, the assault was led by the elite troops of the Prussian Guard. In some places, the battered British regiments were forced to retreat but, blasted by artillery and under concentrated rifle fire, the Germans gradually ran out of steam. On 17 November, the Germans were ordered to start digging in and

five days later the fighting petered out. Although the high ground around the Ypres Salient was now in German hands, the town itself remained unconquered.

But the BEF had paid a terrible price for its victory. Some regiments were now no larger than companies and one had only 35 men left. The losses at Ypres, combined with those in the previous months, meant that the old professional BEF had been virtually wiped out. ☉

## AFTERMATH

Their failure to break through at Ypres dashed German hopes of a quick victory and left the Allies in possession of a salient, which jutted out into the German lines. Ypres' importance was symbolic as well as military – it was in the last corner of Belgium not overrun by the Germans. In spring 1915, the Germans attacked again, this time using

poison gas. Again they failed to take the town.

In 1917, it was the British who attacked. They quickly captured Messines Ridge but became bogged down in the mud before Passchendaele.

Finally, in 1918, the Germans' spring offensive brought them within touching distance of the town before their attacks ran out of steam.

**500,000**

Estimated British and Commonwealth casualties at Ypres 1914-18

## GET HOOKED!

Find out more about the battle and those involved

## VISIT THE BATTLEFIELD

The area is well worth a visit as much of the countryside in the Ypres Salient looks very much like it did in 1914. The In Flanders Fields Museum in Ypres Cloth Hall offers an introduction to the fighting, while the moving last-post ceremony at the Menin Gate Memorial (daily at 8.00pm) should certainly not be missed.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Was the British victory at Ypres worth the cost to the army?

email: [editor@historyrevealed.com](mailto:editor@historyrevealed.com)





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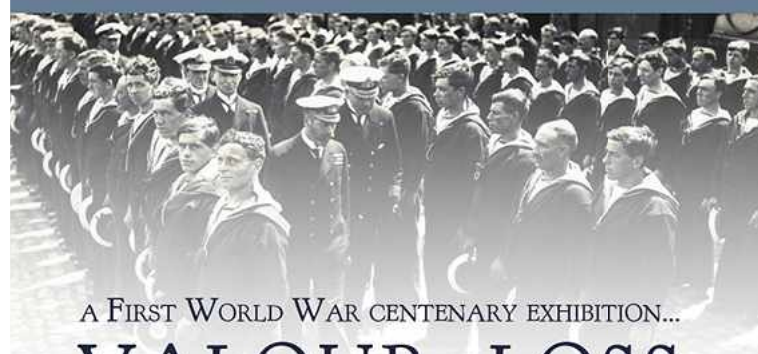
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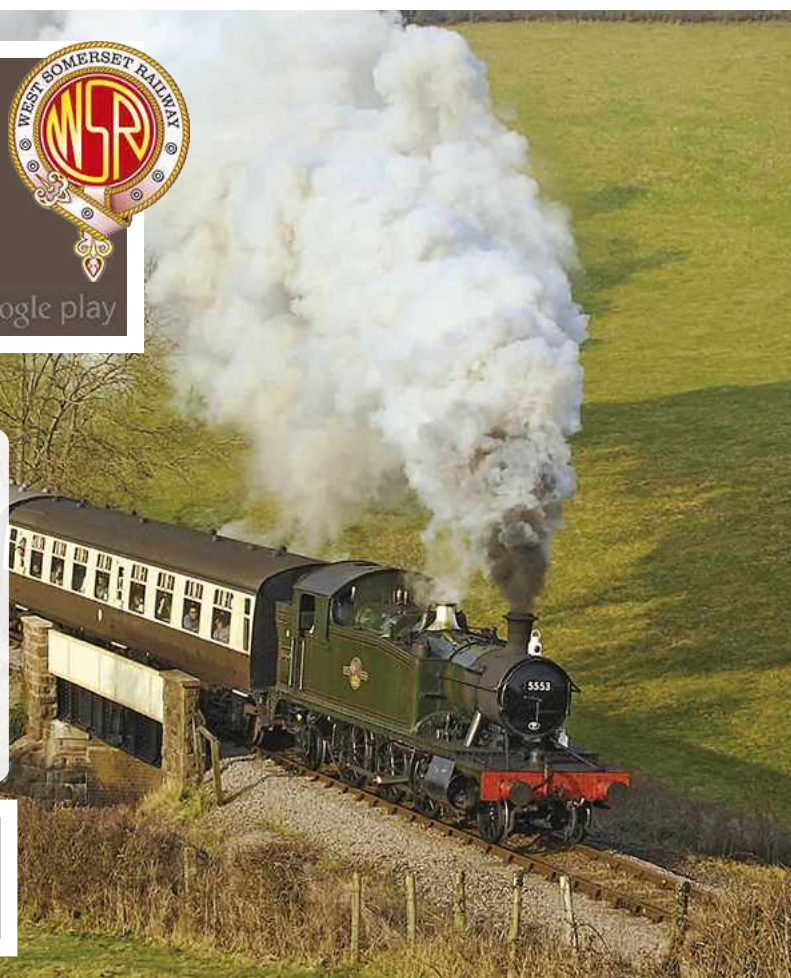


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EGYPTIAN GODDESS  
Cleopatra used her beauty  
and charm to achieve power  
- no matter the cost



ALAMY XI GETTY XI

# CLEOPATRA

## QUEEN AT ANY COST

Egypt's most famous Pharaoh was a manipulative yet courageous woman, who was prepared to kill for her right to rule, says **Lottie Goldfinch**



## THE HISTORY MAKERS CLEOPATRA

### 48 BC CLEOPATRA SEDUCES JULIUS CAESAR

Desperate to enlist Rome's help to restore her to the throne, the banished Cleopatra smuggles herself into the presence of Julius Caesar, allegedly being delivered to him in a bed-sack.

### 51 BC PTOLEMY XII DIES

Having recovered his throne with Roman help in c55 BC, Ptolemy XII dies, leaving Egypt with considerable debts. Before his death, he declares that Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIII are to co-rule.

**C**leopatra VII: Ancient Egypt's most famous daughter, and its last active Pharaoh. A woman immortalised in film, on canvas and in print. An enigmatic heroine to whom William Shakespeare devoted one of his greatest tragedies. Her story is one that has been retold throughout history – full of romance and love, riches and betrayal. But beneath the gold and glamour lies a far darker tale of sibling rivalry taken to the extreme, and a thirst for power that would change the course of history.

#### FROM PRINCESS TO QUEEN

Born c69 BC, Cleopatra was the third of a possible six children, all of whom shared a common father, Ptolemy XII. The Ptolemaic dynasty, a Macedonian-Greek royal family that had ties to Alexander the Great, had ruled Egypt since 305 BC. Traditionally male rulers took the name Ptolemy, while Ptolemaic Queens were usually named Cleopatra, Arsinoë or Berenice.

For Cleopatra, life as a royal daughter was one of luxury. The Egyptian capital Alexandria, the seat of Ptolemaic power, was a thriving cultural centre, attracting scholars, artists and philosophers

from all over the world. It was also home to the great Pharos of Alexandria – the 137-metre-tall lighthouse that towered over the city and one of the wonders of the ancient world.

Cleopatra's first taste of power came at the tender age of 14, when she was made co-regent with her father, following his restoration to the throne after three years in exile, albeit with limited powers. Ptolemy XII's return to the throne had cost Cleopatra's elder sister, Berenice – who had seized power in his absence – her life. There may have been a further elder sister, Cleopatra VI Tryphaena, but she too had died by this point. All of this meant that it was 18-year-old Cleopatra who became co-regent with her brother, Ptolemy XIII

**“As always, an educated woman was a dangerous woman”**

**Stacy Schiff, author of *Cleopatra: A Life***

(aged ten), when her father died in March 51 BC.

In true pharaonic tradition, which aimed to keep the royal bloodline as pure as possible, Cleopatra married her younger brother and co-ruler, but it soon became clear that she had no intention of sharing power with him. Within

months, Ptolemy XIII's name had been dropped from official documents and Cleopatra's face appeared alone on coins.

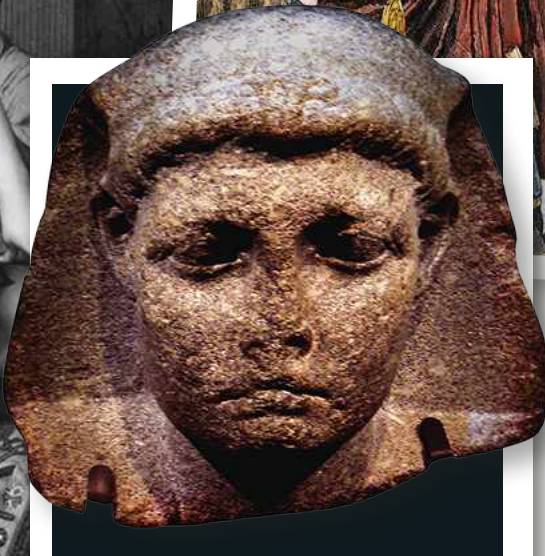
But what else would the young Queen, a woman who may have already seen two sisters murdered for power, do to assert her authority? The answer came from Rome, the superpower whose empire was rapidly expanding across the Middle East and establishing footholds in Egypt for the first time.

The Romans were not a new threat to Egypt. Ptolemy XII had depended heavily on Rome for support, paying heavily for its help, and his reign had left Egypt in financial straits. In addition, economic failures, famine, and deficient floods of the Nile, which affected crops, meant that the first three years of Cleopatra's co-reign were hard indeed. She knew that to retain her throne she needed the help of a more powerful entity: Rome. But her brother-husband disagreed, and familial relations broke down amidst arguments over the future of Egypt.

#### LOVE, LUST AND BETRAYAL

Cleopatra's quest for power was brought to a temporary halt in 48 BC, when Ptolemy XIII – with the help of his advisors – expelled his elder sister from Alexandria, declaring himself sole





## 47 BC CAESAR'S SON IS BORN

**Cleopatra gives birth to her first child, whom she names Ptolemy Caesar – known as Caesarion. Although named after his father, Caesarion's claim to Rome is never acknowledged by Julius Caesar.**

ruler. Alone and powerless, Cleopatra's only hope was to gain the ear of the mighty Roman Emperor Julius Caesar – who had travelled to Alexandria to resolve the ongoing family dispute – and persuade him, by any means available, to help her regain the throne. To succeed, however, Cleopatra needed to return to the capital unseen, and do so before Caesar had reached an agreement with Ptolemy.

Fully prepared to seduce the Roman dictator, Cleopatra, according to an account by Plutarch, “embarked in a little skiff and landed at the palace when it was already getting dark... she stretched herself at full length inside a bed-sack, while Apollodorus [her servant] tied the bed-sack up with a cord and carried it indoors to Caesar.”

The plan worked. Cleopatra, having emerged undetected from the bed-sack, spent the night with Caesar – a man 30 years her senior – and persuaded him to aid her cause. It was a calculated act of betrayal, and when Ptolemy found them together he was furious. Sources state that he tore his diadem from his head and threw it to the floor in fit of rage before storming out of the palace, crying out that he had been betrayed and that his sister was a traitor to Egypt.

Some 20,000 troops loyal to Ptolemy, led by Egyptian General Achillas, took up arms and

## 41 BC CLEOPATRA MEETS MARK ANTONY

**After initially refusing Roman General Mark Antony's requests for a meeting, Cleopatra travels to Tarsus where the two meet for the first time. Antony is keen to secure Egypt's financial help with his military campaigns. He is immediately smitten with the Egyptian Queen's charm and beauty.**

besieged the palace in which Caesar was staying. With Roman reinforcements requested but too far away to be of any quick assistance, Caesar took Ptolemy and the pharaoh's younger sister, Arsinoë, hostage. He then had his men set fire to ships in the harbour in a bid to draw the besieging troops away from the palace. The ruse worked, and Caesar was able to lead a small bodyguard to the Pharos of Alexandria, which stood on an island at the mouth of the harbour, while fire ripped through the city.

In the ensuing chaos, Arsinoë escaped the palace and quickly joined the rebel forces, who proclaimed her Queen of Egypt. Caesar, meanwhile – perhaps hoping that mutual thirst for power would see the two younger siblings turn on each other – had released Ptolemy from the palace. But rather than retreat, the boy-king took up the fight once more, joining forces with Arsinoë.

Cleopatra's hopes of becoming Egypt's sole ruler came crashing down around her as she saw her brother and sister urge their troops to attack the lighthouse, catching Caesar off-guard and forcing him to swim for his life. Without her protector, it was clear that Cleopatra stood little chance of regaining the throne. As Caesar's purple cloak – cast off as he fled the rebel forces – was hoisted

## IN CONTEXT EGYPT'S LEADING LADIES

Cleopatra was not Ancient Egypt's only female ruler. Although the role of pharaoh was mostly dominated by males, royal women, too, could become very powerful, particularly after the 16th century BC, when the power and prestige of the monarchy was heavily promoted following a period of civil unrest.

Egypt's first reported 'female king' was Neithikret (ruled c2148-44 BC), while one of the country's most famous female rulers was Hatshepsut (ruled c1479-1458 BC). The latter is often depicted wearing a ceremonial beard as a symbol of her pharaonic power.

Pharaohs were honoured as representatives of the gods on Earth and as such seized opportunities to associate themselves with specific deities. Cleopatra went to great efforts to identify herself with the goddess Isis, who had strong links with kingship. But Cleopatra's quest for sole power was at odds with Ptolemaic tradition, which stated that female rulers were subordinate to male co-rulers. Women often co-ruled with sons and brothers.

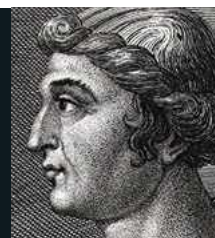
in victory by Queen Arsinoë, the start of a new chapter in Egyptian history looked certain.

But the arrival of troops from Syria turned the tide in Cleopatra's favour again, and Ptolemy's army was defeated. The young Pharaoh himself supposedly drowned whilst trying to escape across the Nile, weighed down by his golden armour. Cleopatra had won.

## ROMAN RELATIONS

Or had she? With the powerful Roman Emperor as her lover, one brother permanently removed and Arsinoë captured and transported to Rome in chains to be paraded as part of Caesar's victory celebrations, Cleopatra's seat on the throne seemed secure. But, despite the fact that the Egyptian Queen was now carrying his child, Caesar made Cleopatra co-ruler of Egypt with her remaining brother, and soon-to-be husband, the 12-year-old Ptolemy XIV. What Cleopatra felt about the arrangement is unknown, but it can be assumed that she wasn't keen to share power with yet another sibling.

CASSIUS DIO (AD 164-c235)  
ROMAN CONSUL AND HISTORIAN  
**“She captivated the two greatest  
Romans of her day, and because of the  
third she destroyed herself.”**







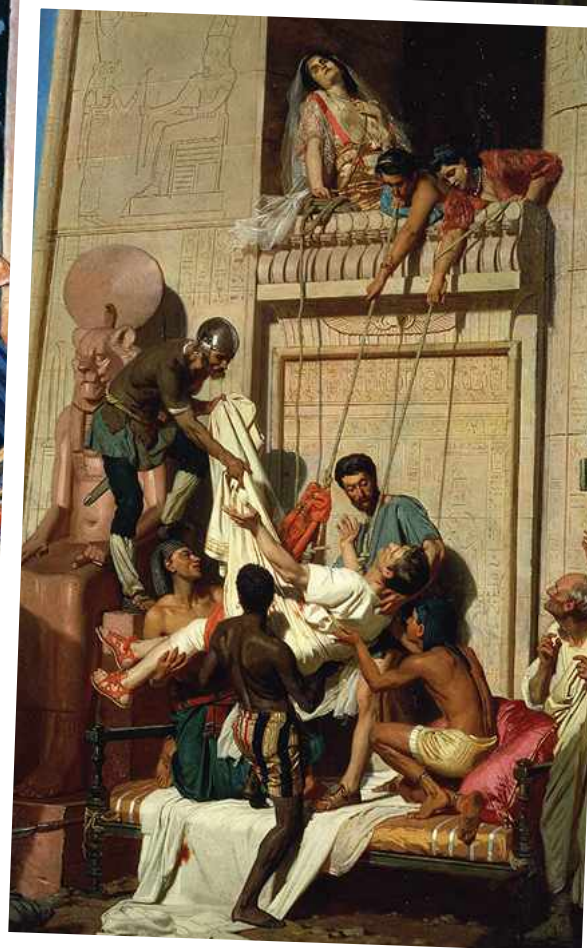
## 40 BC CLEOPATRA BEARS TWINS

Cleopatra gives birth to twins, Alexander Helios and Cleopatra Selene, fathered by Mark Antony. After Cleopatra's surrender and suicide in 31 BC, the pair are captured by Octavian and paraded through Rome in gold chains, behind an effigy of their mother.



## 37 BC THE LOVERS ARE MARRIED

After separating from his wife Octavia (sister of Octavian), Antony meets Cleopatra in Syria and the pair are said to have married. A third child, Ptolemy Philadelphus, is born the following year.



## 31 BC MARK ANTONY IS DEFEATED

Following humiliating defeat at the Battle of Actium by Octavian and a subsequent battle in Alexandria, Mark Antony attempts suicide. He is brought to Cleopatra's hiding place where he soon dies.

could stand in her way. No one, that is, but her remaining sister, the ambitious Arsinoë, who had been banished to the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus, in modern-day Turkey.

## A DYNASTY IN CRISIS

Back in Rome, in the wake of Caesar's death, a dispute over the succession to the Roman leadership had broken out between Octavian and the Roman General Mark Antony. By 41 BC, the leadership had been split, with Antony governing the eastern region and Octavian the west. Needing money to subdue his enemies in the Parthian Empire (now Iraq), Antony soon turned his sights to the wealth of Egypt and summoned Cleopatra to meet him in Tarsus, in modern-day Turkey.

Despite initially refusing his demands, Cleopatra eventually sailed to Tarsus, arriving in style, dressed as the goddess of love. "She herself lay all along, under a canopy of cloth of gold," wrote Plutarch. "The attraction of her person, joining with the charm of her conversation, and

the character that attended all she said or did, was something bewitching."

As she had with Caesar before, Cleopatra deployed her considerable charms to seduce Antony, a man who, with Ephesus in his control, held the key to removing Arsinoë – the final threat to her rule. The pair became lovers and, in 37 BC, husband and wife – Cleopatra would go on to bear Antony three children. Keen to please his Egyptian Queen, Antony agreed to orchestrate the death of Arsinoë and, in 41 BC, Cleopatra's last remaining sibling was dragged out of sanctuary and murdered on the steps of the Temple of Artemis.

But Cleopatra's long-awaited triumph over her rival family members was to be short-lived. Within ten years of Arsinoë's death, Rome had waged war on Egypt and Cleopatra was forced to surrender to Octavian, taking her own life just nine days later. The age of the Ptolomies was over. 📍

PLUTARCH (AD 45-120), GREEK HISTORIAN AND BIOGRAPHER  
"Converse with her had an irresistible charm, and her presence, combined with the persuasiveness of her discourse had something stimulating about it."







**“There is left us  
Ourselves to  
end ourselves”**

*Antony and Cleopatra, act 4 scene 14*

### **31 BC CLEOPATRA TAKES HER OWN LIFE**

Unable to contemplate life as a prisoner of Rome, and without the protection of her Roman lover, Cleopatra kills herself. According to legend, she is bitten by a poisonous snake, which kills her.

## **END OF AN ERA**

# **THE TRAGIC DEATHS OF EGYPT’S DOOMED LOVERS**

Relations between Octavian and Antony reached crisis point in 33 BC, when the Roman Senate declared war on Egypt. Two years later, the combined naval forces of Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by Rome at the Battle of Actium.

Cleopatra and Antony escaped to Alexandria, but on reaching the Egyptian

capital the following year, Octavian once again emerged victorious in battle.

Convinced that Cleopatra had made an agreement with Octavian to ensure her own survival, Antony sought her out, only to be told that his queen had committed suicide. Distraught, Antony fell on his sword but failed to kill himself.

Hearing of her lover’s injuries, Cleopatra had him brought to the mausoleum in which she was hiding, where he died soon after.

Realising that Octavian would parade her as his prisoner if she were to be captured alive, Cleopatra also took her own life, nine days after her surrender, reputedly allowing an asp (Egyptian cobra) to bite her.





Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

# HERE & NOW

HOW TO VISIT... CITY WALLS 90 • BOOKS 94

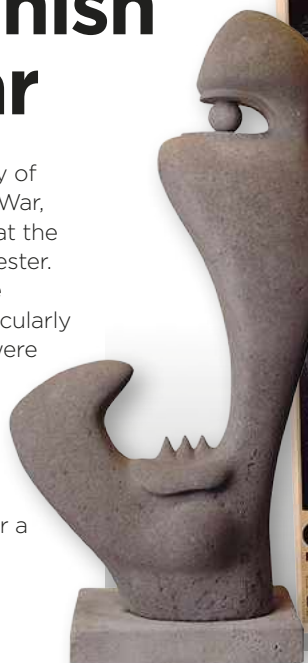
## ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

### EXHIBITION

## The Spanish Civil War

To mark the 75th anniversary of the end of the Spanish Civil War, a new exhibition is opening at the Pallant House Gallery, Chichester. It focuses on the **impact the conflict had on artists**, particularly those from Britain. Several were compelled to travel to Spain and join in the fighting, and so used their art for relief campaigns or as strong **political statements**. Together, the works make for a powerful collection. *Conscience and Conflict starts 8 November.* [www.pallant.org.uk](http://www.pallant.org.uk)



Among the sculptures, paintings and posters on display, the highlight of the exhibition is Pablo Picasso's 'Weeping Woman'

### EVENT

## Remember, remember

For the biggest Bonfire Night, there is only one place to go - Lewes in East Sussex. The quiet town becomes the 'bonfire capital of the world' every **5 November** with thousands taking to the streets, parading burning effigies. With seven competing bonfire societies, each with its own traditions and fireworks displays, the **Lewes celebrations** are always explosive. [www.lewesbonfirecelebrations.com](http://www.lewesbonfirecelebrations.com)



Be warned: extreme care is needed with all the fire being carried around!



### EVENT

## A night in a trench

A chance to experience what it was like in a **WWI trench** with the help of re-enactors. Tickets range from £4-6. [www.staffordshireregimentmuseum.com](http://www.staffordshireregimentmuseum.com)

### TWITTER

## Weird History

@historyweird

This irreverent Twitter account describes itself as "**Random oddities**, weirdities, crudities and rude bits from the past". Every tweet is a real hoot.







## VIDEO GAME

### Vive la France

The Assassin's Creed saga has gone to the Crusades, the American Revolutionary War and the age of Caribbean piracy. Now, it is time for the game to make its mark on the **French Revolution**. From the storming of the Bastille, a young man named Arno gets caught up in the bloodshed while on a dangerous journey to become a Master Assassin. *Available on Xbox One, Playstation 4 and PC from 14 November, £44.99.*



Come face-to-face with history at Bath's Roman Baths

## FESTIVAL

### Soaking up Bath's heritage

Museums and heritage sites all around Bath and North East Somerset are opening their doors for a host of **free events and activities for local residents**. Make a mask of Minerva at the Roman Baths or sample a bun at Sally Lunn's - there's something for everyone at Heritage Open Week. *Runs throughout the Autumn half term, 27 October to 2 November. Download the programme at [www.bathnes.gov.uk](http://www.bathnes.gov.uk)*



*The Imitation Game* picked up the top award at the Toronto Film Festival and is already considered an Oscar contender

## CINEMA

### Cracking the code

**The Imitation Game**  
In cinemas 14 November

The eagerly-awaited biopic of mathematical genius and **code-breaker Alan Turing** is coming to the big screen. With the ever-reliable

Benedict Cumberbatch in the titular role, *The Imitation Game* charts Turing's time at **Bletchley Park** as he worked to crack the Nazi's 'unbreakable' Enigma code.

But his great achievements would be overshadowed by a

**tragic turn of events** in his postwar years. This is a powerful drama focussing on one of the 20th century's greatest minds. Also starring Keira Knightley and Matthew Goode.

## TALK

### What's new in archaeology

Over a day of talks, the annual Archaeopasts conference gives an enticing glimpse into the results of **recent archaeological research** and what's next for the study.

*Saturday 15 November, 10.30-4.30. Tickets are £7-8. [www.museumwales.ac.uk](http://www.museumwales.ac.uk)*

## APP



**Pyramids 3D**  
£4.99/Touch Press

The level of detail in this **digital map of the pyramids and tombs** is incredible, allowing you to wander the wonders of Ancient Egypt.

## EXHIBITION

### A passage to India

Britain and India of the 18th and 19th centuries are explored in this new exhibition. It compares the lives and belongings of **two very different people** of the time: Brit Captain Swinton and Maharaja Duleep Singh. *Indian Encounters starts at the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, on 14 November. [www.nms.ac.uk](http://www.nms.ac.uk)*

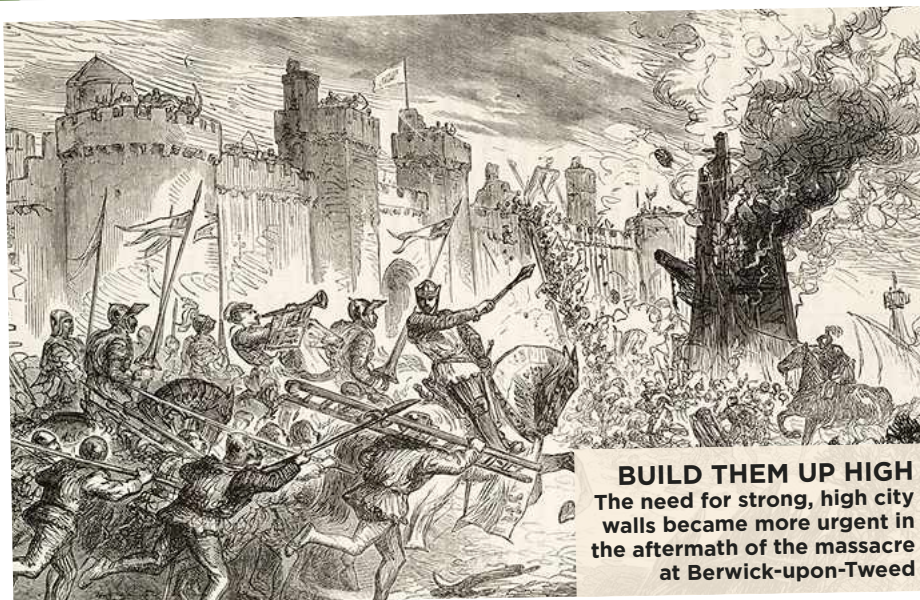


**Maharaja Singh's gold pendant depicts the Hindu goddess Devi**

## REMEMBRANCE 2014

- ▶ Remembrance Sunday, 9 November
- ▶ Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall, London, 8 November
- ▶ Armistice Service, Staffordshire's National Memorial Arboretum, 11 November





**BUILD THEM UP HIGH**  
The need for strong, high city walls became more urgent in the aftermath of the massacre at Berwick-upon-Tweed

## CHESTER

### Cheshire

The walls of Chester are one of the most complete examples of medieval walls in England, as well as the walls of York. They were first built to defend a Roman fort in about AD 70, then enlarged and rebuilt in stone around AD 200. Some Roman stone work can be seen in places, but most of what remains today dates to 12th-century building and repairs with Civil War improvements. The walkway around the walls is just over two miles long and is a popular walk for tourists.

[www.visitchester.com](http://www.visitchester.com)

## HOW TO VISIT... CITY WALLS

Rupert Matthews explores how city walls have gone from keeping invading armies out to giving visitors a spectacular and unique view in to a city...

**O**n 30 March 1296, an army smashed through the walls of Berwick-upon-Tweed, sweeping through the streets in an orgy of violence, looting and rape that would claim, at a conservative estimate, at least 7,000 lives. In order to prevent future atrocities, larger, stout defensive walls became a priority for many cities.

Before the Romans came to Britain, many settlements were ringed by earth and timber defences. The Roman introduction of carefully designed defences of stone were, at first, only used on military bases, but soon towns and cities gained stone walls to protect against barbarian raids.

After the Normans invaded in 1066, stone walls were more common. Small towns relied on wooden walls – of which little remains – but the richer the city, the stronger the defences. Stone towers provided look-outs while gates were heavily fortified with drawbridges, portcullises and arrow slits.

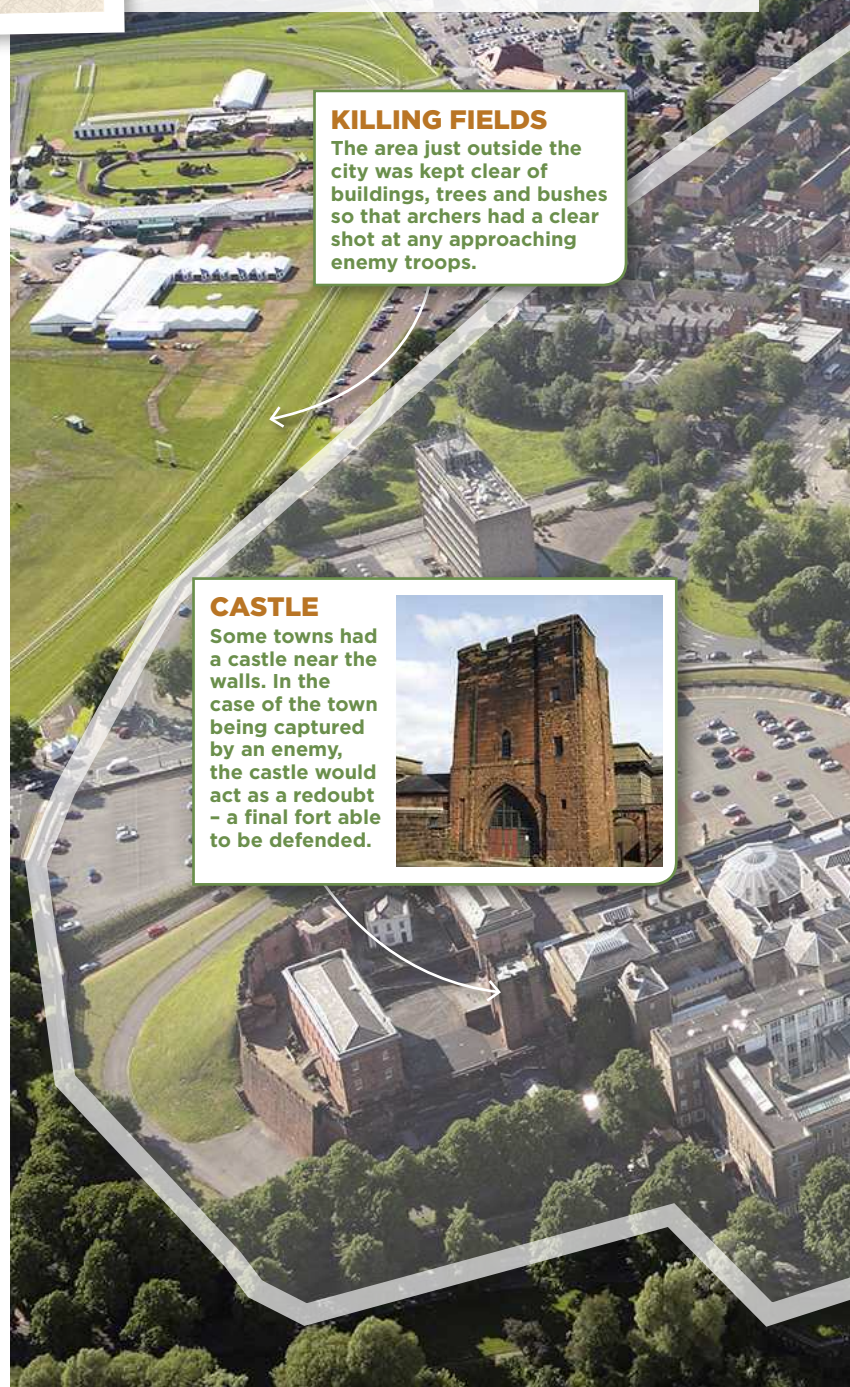
The walls were not only for defensive purposes. Merchants

entering the town to sell goods at market paid fees as they entered. At dusk, the gates were locked to prevent wolves or other wild animals entering, and did not open again until dawn.

When cannons made tall stone walls redundant in warfare, many towns chose to keep their walls. They were demolished only when market fees were abolished and the growth of suburbs made the narrow gates a nuisance.

In a few places threatened by attack or foreign invasion, modern fortifications able to withstand cannon were built. These took the form of low, thick walls with sloping faces and massive earthen revetments. But even these modern defences became redundant during long years of peace. Today, town walls are preserved for their historic interest, and they offer visitors a unique way to see a city...

**TURN OVER...**  
for six of the best city walls to visit

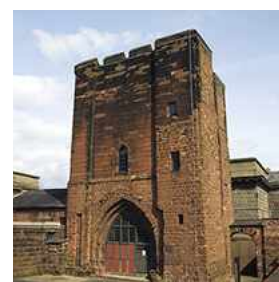


### KILLING FIELDS

The area just outside the city was kept clear of buildings, trees and bushes so that archers had a clear shot at any approaching enemy troops.

### CASTLE

Some towns had a castle near the walls. In the case of the town being captured by an enemy, the castle would act as a redoubt – a final fort able to be defended.





### TALL TOWER

Rising high above the adjoining walls, these towers provided a secure platform from which defenders could shoot attackers who scrambled to the top of the walls.



### INSERTED GUN PLATFORM

After the invention of cannons, some town walls had gun platforms built to replace towers.



### BULWARKS

Projecting towers, or bulwarks, allowed city defenders, armed with bows and arrows, to get a better view of attackers who reached the base of the walls.



### OUTWORKS

Smaller fortlets built in front of the gates or on nearby hills to slow down an attack on the main walls. Outworks became more elaborate as siege warfare grew more sophisticated.

### RIVER DEFENCES

Attacking boats could be blocked in the rivers approaching a city using chains, pontoons or by barricading the waterway with boats, often moored to massive iron rings set into the wall's towers.

### MODERN ACCESS

Large holes in city walls had to be constructed from the 1800s onwards to allow access for vehicles.



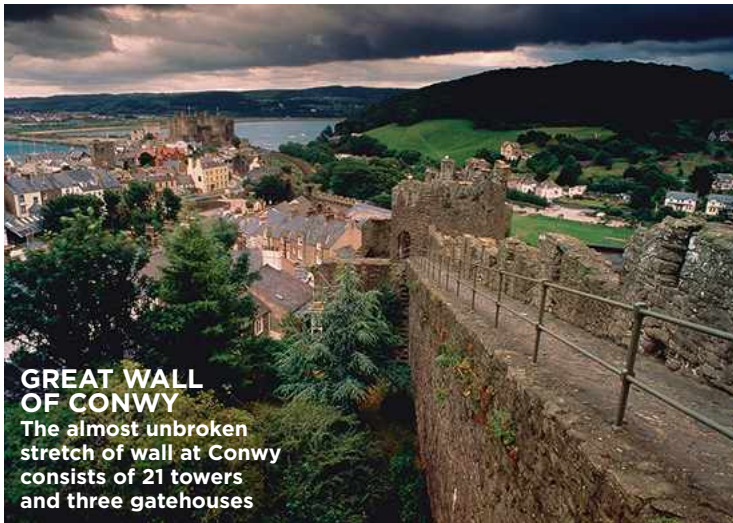
### SALLY PORTS

Small doors in the walls allowed men of the garrison to sneak out to launch night attacks on an enemy camp.





## SIX OF THE BEST CITY WALLS



**GREAT WALL OF CONWY**  
The almost unbroken stretch of wall at Conwy consists of 21 towers and three gatehouses

### CONWY Conwy

Like Berwick-upon-Tweed, the walls of Conwy were built by Edward I. Constructed between 1283 and 1287 to be integrated with Conwy Castle, the walls include a fortified harbour so supplies could

be shipped in even if the town was under siege. Railway engineer Robert Stephenson made changes in 1848 to allow for the building of the Chester to Holyhead Railway. [www.visitconwy.com](http://www.visitconwy.com)

### BERWICK-UPON-TWEED Northumberland

After the massacre of 1296, Edward I had the walls built. Until 1558, Berwick-upon-Tweed had walls much like other towns, but fears of a war with Scotland led to

them being rebuilt. The new walls included gun emplacements, fortified gates, earth revetments and deep ditches. [www.visitnorthumberland.com](http://www.visitnorthumberland.com)



### ST ANDREWS Fife

The town grew up around the 8th-century monastery, founded to hold relics of St Andrew. The first walls built around 1170 were then enlarged and rebuilt. Little

remains of the walls, but the powerfully fortified town gates remain, thanks to extensive renovation work in the 1840s. [www.visitstandrews.com](http://www.visitstandrews.com)

### SANDWICH Kent

The wall along the quayside, facing the sea, was built of stone to make an impressive show to anyone approaching the port from France. The land walls, however, were lower and, in places, composed of timber, which proved to be a costly error. In 1457, a French army landed, stormed the timber section and pillaged the town, setting the houses on fire and killing the Mayor, John Drury. [www.visitsandwich.co.uk](http://www.visitsandwich.co.uk)

### DERRY-LONDONDERRY County Derry-Londonderry

On 7 December 1688, Protestant apprentice boys closed the gates of Derry against an advancing Catholic army. The act is a highly symbolic act for both sides of the social divide in Northern Ireland, and the walls have been preserved as a monument. Taking a walk around the 17th-century walls gives wonderful views of the city. [www.visitderry.com](http://www.visitderry.com)



### COLCHESTER Essex

Colchester has a rich, and violent, history – the first town being completely destroyed by Boudicca's revolt in AD 60. In 1648, the Parliamentary army of Thomas Fairfax laid siege to the town. During those three months, new gun platforms and bastions

were built on the walls. The site where the Royalist commanders were executed after surrendering is now marked by an obelisk.

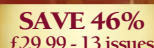
Today, the surviving walls are substantially Roman, though they have been repaired several times. [www.visitcolchester.com](http://www.visitcolchester.com)




**FORTIFIED DRINK**  
A Colchester pub built on top of the walls



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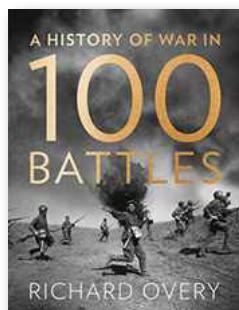
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# BOOKS

## BOOK OF THE MONTH



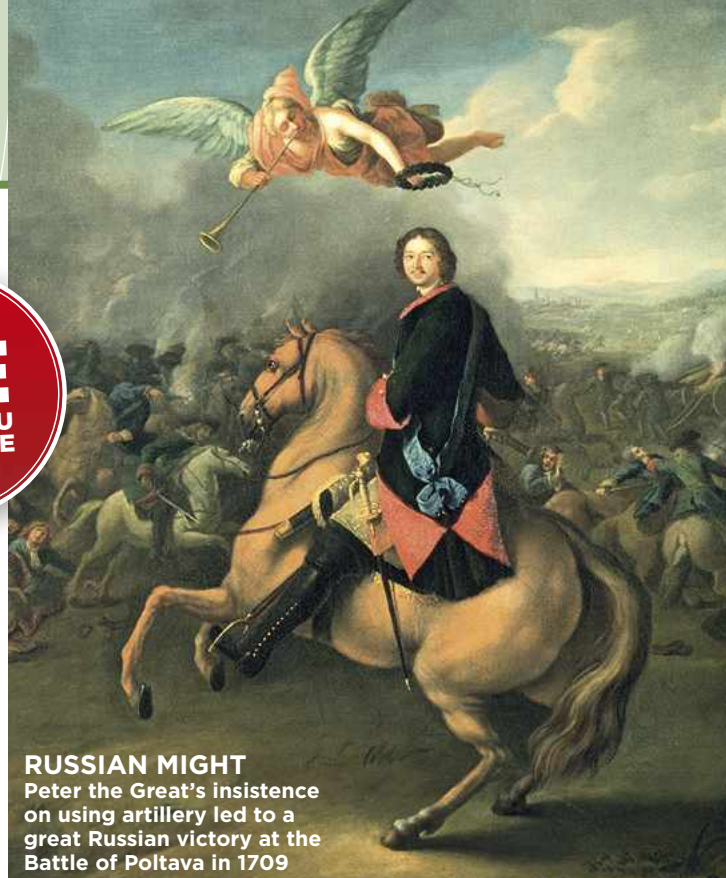
### **A History of War in 100 Battles**

By Richard Overy  
William Collins, £25,  
384 pages, hardback

Richard Overy has selected a mere 100 key episodes to tell the history of warfare, from the first skirmishes in the Stone Age all the way to 20th-century battlefields, patrolled by armoured tanks. Among his choices are the ancient (the Battle of Gaugamela, 331 BC) the lesser-known (Ain Jalut, 1260) and the recent (Falklands, 1982). You may rightly worry that this would be a demoralising read, but Overy stays focused on the human stories throughout – and, indeed, argues that understanding conflict is essential to understanding human nature.

GET IT  
**FREE**  
WHEN YOU  
SUBSCRIBE

See page 26



### **RUSSIAN MIGHT**

Peter the Great's insistence on using artillery led to a great Russian victory at the Battle of Poltava in 1709



### **MEET THE AUTHOR**

**Richard Overy** tells the millennia-long story of warfare and how, even though technology grows more sophisticated, the important factors of a battle have remained the same

## “Peace is rational, but battle seems perennially human”

### **How did you go about choosing the battles?**

There are thousands of battles in world history, so choosing just 100 was a challenge!

The choice was dictated by six themes to explain victory or defeat, themes that have remained remarkably constant: leadership, fighting the odds,

innovation, deception, extreme courage under fire and, finally, the idea of ‘in the nick of time’ – the role of good fortune.

### **What similarities across centuries of conflict did you find in your research?**

I started out assuming that this would be an evolutionary

story – battles becoming larger, better managed, and more technically resourced. In fact, I found that the key issues that determine victory, among which leadership and deception are two critical factors, have remained surprisingly constant over time.

The technology has become more sophisticated, but the capacity of commanders to use what is available, whether chariots or tanks, is an unchanging variable. General Schwarzkopf in the First Gulf War ran the battle in a way that would have been recognized by Hannibal or Frederick the Great, for instance.

### **Are there any stories that particularly surprised you?**

What is interesting is the role of the unexpected in battle.

The section describing how battles were won against the odds shows how easy it can be to guess the outcome of a battle – once the forces have been described – but these assumptions can be wrong.

Who would have bet on Alfred the Great, harried by the Danish invaders, turning the tables at Edington in AD 878?

### **What new impressions of conflict would you like the readers to leave with?**

There are two things. First, it is clear the outcome of battle is not predictable, even in the modern age. Battles have been won over centuries through sound command or exceptional courage or cunning, even against heavy odds, and will be won so again in the future.

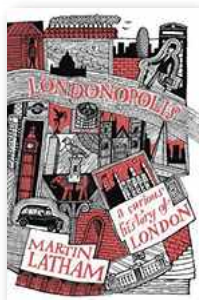
Second, there is no foreseeable end for conflict, despite all the hopes of the past century that ‘progress’ would mean peace. War is being fought at the moment across the world and the areas where battles are being fought have already been over-represented through history. Peace is rational, but battle seems perennially human.

**26 AUGUST 1346**  
England defeats France at the Battle of Crécy during the Hundred Years War





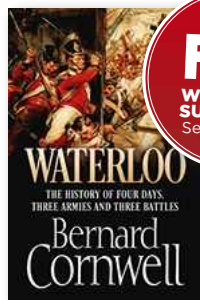
## THE BEST OF THE REST



### Londonopolis: a Curious History of London

by **Martin Latham**  
Batsford, £12.99,  
224 pages, hardback

From backstreets and basement laboratories to parliaments and palaces, delve into London's diverse history with Martin Latham's guided tour. Spanning the medieval period to the modern day, *Londonopolis* is filled with lesser-known facts about England's capital, making for a captivating read.



### Waterloo: the History of Four Days, Three Armies and Three Battles

by **Bernard Cornwell**  
William Collins, £25,  
352 pages, hardback

Best known for his *Sharpe* novels, master of historical fiction Bernard Cornwell turns to non-fiction to chronicle the days leading to the Battle of Waterloo. Cornwell's account of the clash between France, Britain and Prussia in June 1815 is both compelling and vigorously told.



### The Fair Fight

by **Anna Freeman**  
Weidenfeld and Nicolson,  
£9.09, 448 pages, hardback

Women reinventing their lives in the Georgian boxing ring? The idea may sound outlandish, but as Anna Freeman points out in her debut novel, female boxers really did exist. Set in the filthy back streets of Bristol in the late 18th century, Ruth is one such fighter who boxes her way out of the gutter in this highly enjoyable read that packs a punch.

## READ UP ON...

## THE ENLIGHTENMENT

**BEST FOR...  
A GENTLE  
INTRODUCTION**

### The Enlightenment: a Beginner's Guide

By **Kieron O'Hara**  
Oneworld, £7.99,  
208 pages, paperback

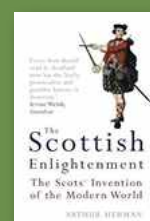


For the unenlightened, this succinct guide is a good place to start on the movement of major intellectual, cultural and political changes, including decades of scientific growth and the spread of reason.

**BEST FOR... THE  
SCOTTISH STORY**

### The Scottish Enlightenment: the Scots' Invention of the Modern World

By **Arthur Herman**  
Fourth Estate, £7.99,  
480 pages, paperback

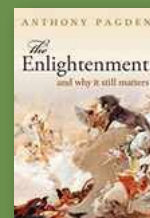


Herman makes a compelling claim, whether or not you agree, that Scotland single-handedly invented the modern world. His spirited case focuses on the many influential thinkers of the 18th century, such as Sir Walter Scott, that came from Scotland.

**BEST FOR... A  
DETAILED LOOK**

### The Enlightenment and Why it Still Matters

by **Anthony Pagden**  
Oxford University Press,  
£20, 456 pages, hardback



Spanning a wealth of chunky ideas, this book may not be for the faint-hearted yet it offers a masterful overview of the Enlightenment and the movement's influence on today's world.

## THE GREATEST BRITON

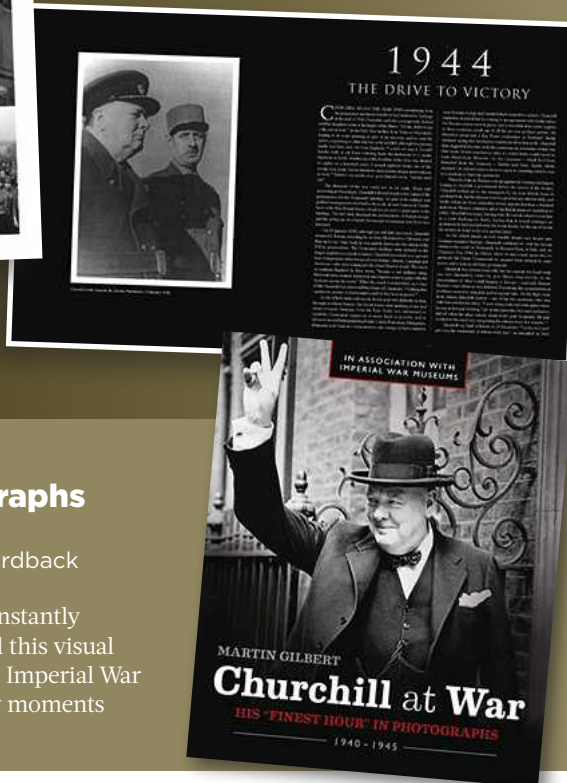


**A WARRIOR PM**  
The revealing archive photos show Churchill's years as Prime Minister and his leadership during WWII

### Churchill at War: His Finest Hour in Photographs

By **Martin Gilbert**  
Andre Deutsch, £16.90, 160 pages, hardback

Winston Churchill is arguably the most instantly recognisable figure in British history, and this visual feast – drawing on photographs from the Imperial War Museum's archives – captures him at key moments throughout World War II.

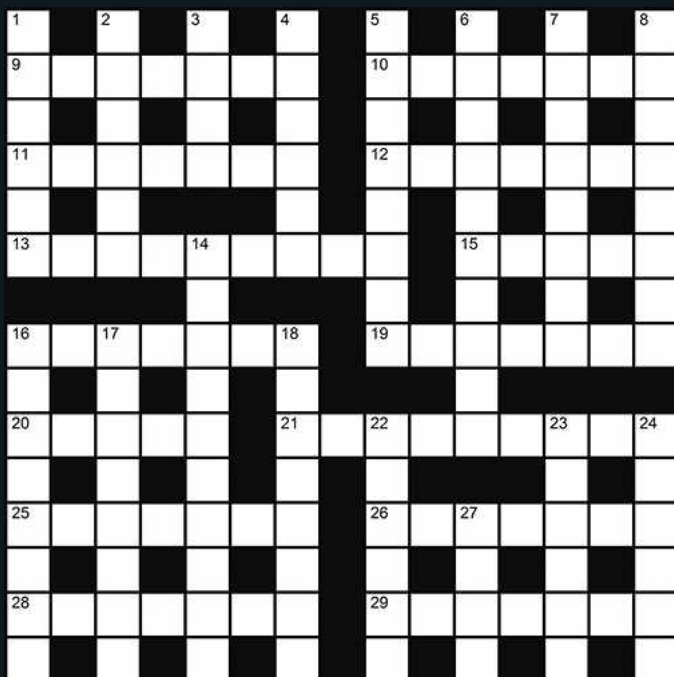




# CROSSWORD N° 9

You could be one of three prize winners if you complete this month's historical crossword

Set by Richard Smyth



## ACROSS

- 9** Native American tribe, located historically in US states Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska (7)  
**10** Temple of ancient Babylon, dedicated to the god Marduk (7)  
**11** Style of music popularised by African-American composer and pianist Scott Joplin (7)  
**12** Chilean city struck by major earthquakes in 1939 and 2010 (7)  
**13** Arjuna \_\_\_\_ (b. 1963), World Cup-winning cricketer, former captain of Sri Lanka (9)  
**15** Edvard \_\_\_\_ (1843-1907), Norwegian composer (5)  
**16** Thomas \_\_\_\_ (d. 1274), Italian theologian known as 'the Angelic Doctor' (7)

- 19** Historically, an Indian criminal gang of assassins known for its banditry and murder (7)  
**20** "Working men of all countries, \_\_\_\_!" - quote by Karl Marx, 1848 (5)  
**21** The legendary sword of King Arthur (9)  
**25** John Stevens \_\_\_\_ (1796-1861), English botanist and mentor of Charles Darwin (7)  
**26** Cambridgeshire village from which a famous smelly cheese takes its name (7)  
**28** An unwritten code of conduct among the Japanese Samurai class (7)  
**29** Byname of the Spanish painter and sculptor Doménikos Theotokópoulos (1541-1614) (2,5)

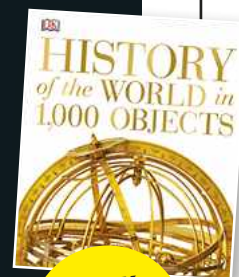
## DOWN

- 1** Heinrich \_\_\_\_ (1912-2006), Austrian explorer, author of *Seven Years in Tibet* (1953) (6)  
**2** Former name of Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam (6)  
**3** Pen-name of the Scottish writer Hector Hugh Munro (1870-1916) (4)  
**4** Anne \_\_\_\_ (d.1536), second wife of King Henry VIII (6)  
**5** Ismail \_\_\_\_ (1936-2005), film producer, known for his collaborations with director James Ivory (8)  
**6** 1980 biopic of American boxer Jake LaMotta starring Robert De Niro (6,4)  
**7** Henry \_\_\_\_ (1707-54), English novelist, author of *Tom Jones* (1749) (8)  
**8** Andrew \_\_\_\_ (1835-1919), Scottish-born steel tycoon and philanthropist (8)  
**14** Nickname given in the 19th century to a disreputable district of Manhattan (10)  
**16** City on the Persian Gulf formerly known as Milh (meaning 'salt') (3,5)  
**17** Democratic \_\_\_\_ Party, Northern Ireland political faction founded in 1971 by Ian Paisley (8)  
**18** English forest associated in folklore with Robin Hood (8)  
**22** George Armstrong \_\_\_\_ (1839-76), US officer who made his 'last stand' at Little Bighorn (6)  
**23** Sir William \_\_\_\_ (d.1667), naval officer and associate of Samuel Pepys (6)  
**24** Damon \_\_\_\_ (1884-1946), journalist and author of *Guys And Dolls* (1932) (6)  
**27** The envious villain of Shakespeare's *Othello* (4)

## CHANCE TO WIN...

### History of the World in 1,000 Objects

With items of all kinds and from across the globe, this beautifully illustrated book examines cultures, civilisations and the creativity seen in human history. Published by DK Publishing, £25.

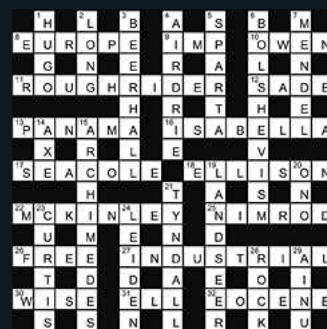


BOOK WORTH £25 FOR THREE WINNERS

## HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, November 2014 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **november2014@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **12 November 2014**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

## SOLUTION N° 8



## CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at [www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy](http://www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy).

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited



**NEXT MONTH**

SETS SAIL **13 NOVEMBER 2014**

.....

# THE GOLDEN AGE OF DISCOVERY

From Christopher Columbus to Sir Francis Drake, meet  
the pioneering explorers whose adventures united the world



**ALSO NEXT MONTH...**

**THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER** ROMAN  
SIEGE WARFARE **THE END OF THE CRUSADES**  
JOHN LENNON **IRISH POTATO FAMINE** REVENGE  
OF THE SAMURAI **SPANISH FLU EPIDEMIC**  
FAMOUS LAST WORDS **Q&A** AND MUCH MORE

**HISTORY**  
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**BE MY GUEST**  
**ROBERT**  
**LLEWELLYN**



## BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we ask a well-known personality to choose five guests from history to invite to a fantasy dinner party. This month's host is writer and *Red Dwarf*'s beloved mechanoid **Robert Llewellyn**

### MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT

An amazing woman who died shortly after childbirth. She wrote the ground-breaking *A Vindication Of The Rights Of Woman* and she didn't follow the very narrow parameters of what was expected of women of her day. The daughter she died giving birth to was Mary Shelley, who went on to write *Frankenstein*.

### NIKOLA TESLA

He was mad as a cut snake but what a dude! The amount of stuff he invented that we're only just starting to use now is quite mind-boggling. I want him to see what we're up to and explain that, after years of obscurity, he's finally making a bit of a comeback as a major influence. I'd also like to pick his brains for any other inventions.

### SOJOURNER TRUTH

I want women at this table who can easily hold their own in majority male company and Sojourner is definitely up for the task. I'd love to hear her take on slavery, women's rights and the juddering progress since the 19th century. She had what can fairly be described as a bloody tough life, but she survived. Her brand of Christianity would contrast nicely with the Phelps bloke.



### FRED PHELPS

He's dead, thank goodness, so I'd like to have him. The founder of the mind-numbing Westboro Baptist Church and a Christian - apparently. He'd be a nightmare but would keep the conversation lively with his absurd hatreds. I'd make sure I had a long table and put him at the far end, tying him to his chair so we could throw stuff at him and laugh.

**"FRED PHELPS  
WOULD BE A  
NIGHTMARE BUT  
WOULD KEEP THE  
CONVERSATION  
LIVELY"**

### LEON TROTSKY

I've always had a soft spot for Leon. I grew up surrounded by Marxist Leninists and they always hated Trotskyites. Personally, I found they were all quite annoying, so it would be good to have a chat with Leon and try to make up my mind. Plus, he had great style and seems a little more human than that Stalin bloke.



The final instalment of Robert's excellent *News* trilogy, *News From the Clouds*, has recently been crowd-funded and will be published soon. Keep up to date on Robert's Twitter @bobbylew or at llewblog.squarespace.com

**NEXT MONTH'S HOST**  
**BROADCASTER AND WRITER**  
**ANDREW COLLINS**



# Over 200 years of history

Eight and a half million pages covering all aspects of life

1838

Grace Darling and her father became national heroes by saving passengers from the shipwreck, Forfarshire



*Advertisements omitted this Week will appear in our next.*

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR, As there have been various Accounts of the Meteor which appeared on Monday Evening last, the following, which is authentick, may not be unacceptable to your Readers. About a Quarter after Nine, as I was walking near the Turnpike on the Abingdon Road, on that Side of the Gate towards

1783

A fireball meteor was seen across the UK



**THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP**

**GRACE DARLING'S HEROIC DEED.**

'Saturday' the citizens of Dundee are to be called upon in a novel and original manner to express their practical sympathy with the National Lifeboat Institution, one of the most humane and philanthropic associations ever organised by any nation of the civilised world. The great annual sacrifice of life at sea, more especially by shipwrecks on our coasts, called forth the earnest sympathy of philanthropic and Christian men, and led to the establishment of the Institution. By its influence and agencies lifeboats have been planted all around



1954

Roger Bannister became the first man to run a mile in under four minutes



**THE "EVENING EXPRESS" SAYS . . .**

**HISTORY—BUT NO FUSS . . .**

**WELL DONE, Roger Bannister!** Britain's great mile-runner has achieved the ambition of all athletes; he has broken the four-minute mile barrier. Athletes the world over are saluting this great British performance. There was something typically British about the way this new, wonderful, world record was set up. A young man went to his old university for the evening, and there, watched by an excited but not demonstrative



1899

A 'Peeping Tom' was discovered in a ladies' swimming bath



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INTERNATIONAL NO.1 BESTSELLING AUTHOR

# KEN FOLLETT

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## EDGE OF ETERNITY

1980

Ronald Reagan  
elected president

1982-92

Lebanon hostage  
crisis

1985

Beirut car  
bombing

1985

Mikhail Gorbachev  
appointed leader of the  
Soviet Union

1989

Removal of  
Hungary's border  
fence with Austria

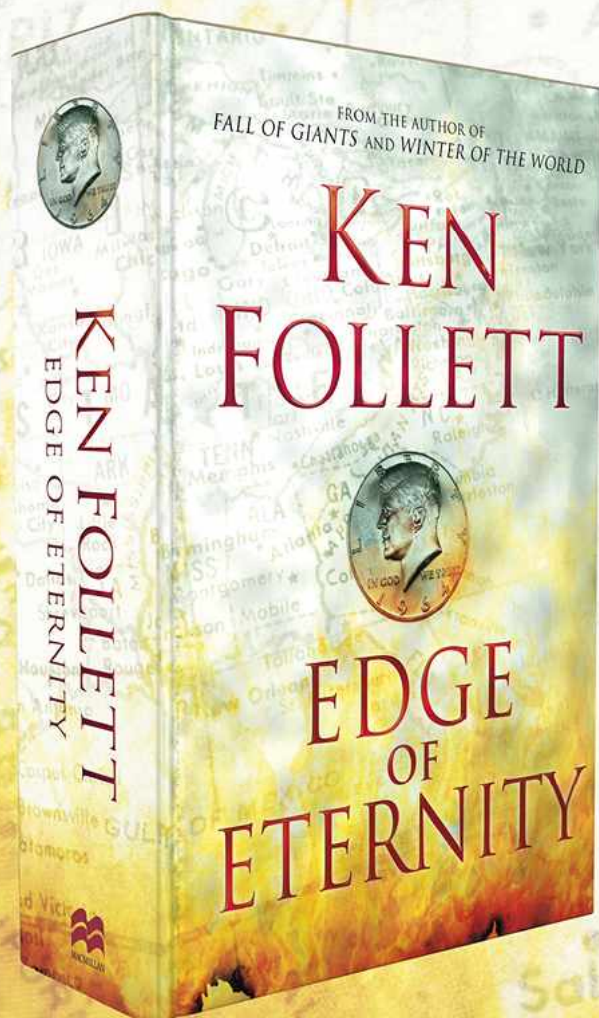
1989

The Fall of the  
Berlin Wall

2009

Barack Obama  
inaugurated as US  
president

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